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FOUNDED
1784

1899

115TH
YEAR

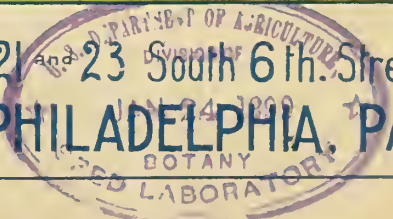
LANDRETH'S

SEEDS

AMERICAN
GROWN

D. LANDRETH & SONS

21 and 23 South 6th Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



D. LANDRETH & SONS give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS.

1899

The prices in this Catalogue are constantly subject to fluctuations, and therefore Merely Suggestive.

Postage, Eight Cents Extra per Pound if by Mail.



For **Spring Seeding, 1899**

This Catalogue

our extensive facilities for producing them; simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its **one hundred and fifteenth year** of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedsmen who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and, judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quick medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seedsmen of repute, that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal Money Order. Sums of One Dollar or less in cash, Postal Note or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. Postage stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. flat papers and ounces.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., postage should be provided for by the purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans 16c. per qt.; Corn 15c. per qt.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest express office. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance, and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing seeds, the following rates will be charged: **Bags**, 2 bush., 16c.; 1 bush., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush., 5c. **Crates** (for Onion sets), 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 12c. **Barrels** (for Onion sets, holding 3 bushels), 25c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our immediate attention as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address, the Quantity, Name of Variety and Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

Address plainly **D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.**

For years we have been furnishing Garden Seeds to Market Gardeners and Public Institutions for their vegetable gardens, to their great satisfaction, as demonstrated by their continuance of large orders.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784

115 YEARS IN CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Oliver Landreth, the senior member of this firm, died on the 21st of last November. For fifty years he had taken an active part in its administration and for the past sixteen years was the head of the establishment.

THE LANDRETH SEED FARMS

Owned in fee simple by the Firm are:

BLOOMSDALE, 500 ACRES.
MONASKON, 222 ACRES.
REEDLAND, 146 ACRES.
GRANVILLE, 472 ACRES.

And rented of the 4000 Acres of the Estate of David Landreth:

GEORGE'S, 78 ACRES.
HUNTON'S, 185 ACRES.
BELLEMONT, 200 ACRES.

And other tracts, making

A total of nearly 2000 Acres in Seeds,

With space at hand for Great Extension.



Landreth Trade-Mark for Export, Reg., 16th June, 1885.



Landreth Trade-Mark for U.S., Regd. March, 23d June, 1885.

December 1st, 1898.

Wholesale Kitchen Gardeners' Prices

.....FOR.....

LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR PLANTING SPRING, 1899.

D. Landreth & Sons,

SEED FARMERS AND 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Phila., Pa.
MERCHANTS.

Prices Subject to Fluctuation. Latest Quotations Upon Application.

* Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1899, mailed free to all applicants. Address as above. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

PEAS.

	IN QUANTITIES.		
	Over 1/4 bush. per bush.	Per 1/4 bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.
*Landreth's Extra Early . . .	\$1 80	\$1 50	\$0 25
Early Frame Improved . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Early May Improved . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Philadelphia Extra Early . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Improved Daniel O'Rourke . .	3 70	1 15	20
First and Best . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Rural New Yorker . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Alaska or Sitka . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Kentish Invieta . . .	3 70	1 15	20
American Wonder . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Nott's Excelsior . . .	4 90	1 55	25
McLean's Gem . . .	4 00	1 25	20
Premium Gem . . .	4 00	1 25	20
Duke of Albany . . .	5 80	1 80	30
Tom Thumb . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Heroine . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Everbearing . . .	3 85	1 20	20
McLean's Advance . . .	4 00	1 25	20
Horsford's Market Garden . .	3 85	1 20	20
Bloodsdaile . . .	4 90	1 55	25
French Canner (used by French Canniers) . . .	3 35	1 05	15
Admiral . . .	3 70	1 15	20
Abundance . . .	4 00	1 25	20
*Sharpe's Queen . . .	4 60	1 45	25
*Sharpe's Victory . . .	4 60	1 45	25
Pride of the Market . . .	5 20	1 65	25
Stratagem . . .	5 70	1 80	30
Shropshire Hero . . .	4 60	1 45	25
Yorkshire Hero . . .	4 35	1 35	20
Eugenie (Sweetest of Wrinkled Varieties) . . .	6 55	2 05	35
*Phonograph . . .	5 20	1 65	25
Dwarf Blue Imperial . . .	4 00	1 25	20
Telegraph . . .	4 70	1 50	25
Champion of England . . .	4 35	1 35	20
Telephone . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Forty-fold . . .	4 35	1 35	20
Main Crop Long Island Mar- rowfat . . .	4 50	1 40	25

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PEAS—Continued.

	IN QUANTITIES.		
	Over 1/4 bush. per bush.	Per 1/4 bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.
*900 to 1 . . .	\$5 20	\$1 65	\$0 25
Irish Large White Marrow . .	2 80	90	15
Peruvian or Black-Eyed Mar- row . . .	2 85	95	15
SUGAR PEAS—Edible Pods.			
Dwarf Sugar (Purple Blossom)	6 30	1 95	35
Dwarf Sugar (White Blossom)	7 45	2 35	35
Tall Sugar (Purple Blossom)	6 30	1 95	35
Tall Sugar (White Blossom)	6 85	2 15	35
Melting Sugar . . .	7 45	2 35	35
White Sugar Marrow . . .	4 60	1 45	25
BUSH BEANS—Green Pods.			
*Landreth's First in Market . .	5 95	1 85	30
Stringless Green Pod . . .	5 80	1 80	30
Improved Extra Early Red Valentine . . .	5 95	1 85	30
Mowhawk or Early Brown Six Weeks . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Long Early Yellow Six Weeks	4 90	1 55	25
China Red Eye . . .	4 70	1 50	25
Best of All . . .	5 20	1 65	25
Horticultural Dwarf . . .	5 20	1 65	25
Extra Early Refugee . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Refugee or Brown Speckled Valentine . . .	4 90	1 55	25
White Valentine . . .	5 20	1 65	25
BUSH BEANS—Wax Pods.			
*Landreth's Scarlet . . .	6 00	1 90	30
Scarlet Flageolet Wax . . .	6 00	1 90	30
Improved Dwarf German Wax	5 45	1 70	30
Improved Prolific Black Wax	5 45	1 70	30
Crystal Wax . . .	5 45	1 70	30
Dwarf Kidney Wax (Novelty)	6 00	1 90	30
Improved Golden Wax . . .	5 60	1 75	30
Golden Wax . . .	5 60	1 75	30

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BUSH BEANS—Continued.

	IN QUANTITIES.		
	Over 1/4 bush. per bush.	Per 1/4 bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.
White Wax . . .	\$5 45	\$1 70	\$0 30
Detroit Wax . . .	4 90	1 55	25
Valentine Wax . . .	4 90	1 55	25
GROCERY BEANS.			
White Kidney Royal Dwarf, or Field Bean . . .	3 85	1 20	20
DWARF LIMA BEANS.			
Dwarf Carolina (Henderson's)	7 90	2 50	40
Dreer's Bush Lima . . .	7 90	2 50	40
True Dwarf Lima (Burpee's).	7 45	2 35	35
ENGLISH BEANS.			
Early Mazagan, Long Pod . .	6 30	1 95	35
Broad Windsor . . .	6 30	1 95	35
POLE BEANS.			
Lima—Extra Early Jersey . .	7 15	2 25	35
Lima—Large Jersey . . .	6 85	2 15	35
Lima—Large White . . .	6 55	2 05	35
Lima—Challenger . . .	6 85	2 15	35
Lima—King of the Garden . .	6 85	2 15	35
Lima—Carolina, or Sewee . .	6 55	2 05	35
Cresseback, or Fat Horse . .	5 70	1 80	30
Kentucky Wonder . . .	6 30	1 95	35
White Dutch, or Case Knife .	5 70	1 80	30
Monstrous Poddled Southern Prolific . . .	6 70	2 10	35
Horticultural Pole . . .	5 45	1 70	30
Scarlet Runner . . .	5 45	1 70	30
Seck No Further . . .	6 85	2 15	35
Tall German Wax, Black Seed	6 00	1 90	30
Southern Prolific (New York Stock) . . .	6 00	1 90	30
Red Speckled Oval Seeded Cut Short . . .	6 30	1 95	35
White Sickle . . .			45
Speckled Sickle . . .			45

Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted

POSTAGE EXTRA. On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, free of Postage. See our Descriptive List of Seeds in Landreth's Seed Catalogue, free to all who apply.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 bush.
per bush.
Per 1/4 bush.
Under 8 qts.
per qt.

CORN—Garden.

Extra Early Adams (60 days) . . .	\$2 25	\$0 70	\$0 15
Adams' Early	2 15	70	10
Extra Early Beverly, Pkt. 25c. . .	1 20	20	10
*Early Landreth Market	2 55	80	15
Southern Roasting Ear	2 40	75	15
Corey Sugar, Amber Grain	2 65	80	15
Corey Sugar, White Grain	2 75	85	15
Extra Early Minnesota Sugar . . .	2 75	85	15
Early Crosby Sugar	2 75	85	15
Early Concord "	2 65	80	15
Hickox "	2 65	80	15
Asylum "	2 35	75	15
*Landreth's Sugar (The best all around Corn)	3 25	1 00	15
Squantom Sugar	2 65	85	15
Burlington Hybrid	2 55	80	15
Triumph Sugar	2 35	75	15
Early Mammoth (fine) Sugar . . .	3 00	95	15
Eight-Rowed Sugar	2 55	80	15
Early Large Cob " (Perry's), (new)	2 65	80	15
Country Gentleman Sugar	3 00	95	15
Black Mexican Sugar	2 85	90	15
Evergreen " (Stowell's)	2 40	75	15
Late Mammoth "	2 95	90	15
Excelsior "	2 35	75	15
Egyptian "	2 95	90	15

CORN—Field.

Bristol Extra Early Yellow . . .	1 60	50	10
*Landreth's Large White Flint (best for Hominy) (Specialty) . .	1 95	60	10
Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint	1 95	60	10
Pennsylvania Early Dent (Chester Co.)	1 60	50	10
Leaning (early)	1 60	50	10
Snowflake	1 70	55	10
Golden Dent (showy)	1 60	50	10
Southern White Gourd Seed . . .	1 60	50	10
Old Cabin Home	1 70	55	10
Horse Tooth	1 70	55	10
Sheep's Tooth	1 70	55	10
Landreth's So. Prolific	1 70	55	10
" Summer Flint	1 95	65	10
Southern White Dent	1 60	50	10

IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb.
per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
per oz.

TABLE BEET.

Arlington	\$0 65	\$0 20	\$0 10
Egyptian Extra Early	10	15	10
Elipse	40	15	10
Extra Early Drago. Pkt. 10c. . .	50	15	10
Baltimore Extra Early Turnip . .	10	15	10

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IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb.
per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
per oz.

TABLE BEET—Continued.

Landreth's Very Early Forcing Improved Blood Red (Edmands)	\$0 65	\$0 20	\$0 10
Columbia	40	15	10
Philadelphia Early Turnip . . .	80	25	10
Early Blood Red Turnip	40	15	10
Crosby's Improved Egyptian Pkt. 10c.	50	15	10
Red Turnip (Dewing's)	60	20	10
Bastian	40	15	10
Lentz	10	15	10
Long Blood-Red (very rich) (all underground)	55	20	10
Philadelphia Perfection	40	15	10
Half-Long Blood	60	20	10
Swiss Chard (edible leaf stems) .	40	15	10

CATTLE BEET.

Silesian Sugar	30	10	10
Imperial Sugar	35	10	10
Red-Top Sugar	35	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red	35	10	10
Klein Wanzleben	40	15	10
Vilmorin's Improved	40	15	10
Norblon Long Giant	35	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Globe	35	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Oval . .	35	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Golden Tankard	35	10	10

ARTICHOKE.

Large Globe	1 45	1 40	45
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots, bush., \$2.75. Per qt., 10c.			

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Colossal	40	15	10
Palmetto	40	15	10

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Colossal	\$0 70	\$1 00
Palmetto	70	1 00

BROCCOLI.

Large Early White	5 00	1 50	40
Purple Cape	7 00	2 20	70

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Extra Early Forcing	1 40	40	15
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IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb.
per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
per oz.

CABBAGE.

Our Specialty for over 100 Years

First Early.

*Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield	\$2 25	\$0 70	\$0 25
*Very Early Etampes	1 40	50	15
*Reedland Early Drumhead . . .	4 70	1 15	40
Louisville Early Drumhead (true Louisville stock) . . .	1 80	60	20
Landreth's Early Summer Flathead	2 50	75	25
Vandergraw Early Drumhead . .	2 10	65	20

Second Early.

*Landreth's All the Year Round	4 10	1 40	30
Winnigstadt	1 65	30	10
Large Jersey Wakefield, or Charleston	2 30	70	25
New York Early summer Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	5 10	1 00	30
Early Flat Dutch	1 70	55	15
Succession	2 20	70	20
New York All Seasons	1 85	60	20
Bloomsdale Brunswick	2 20	70	20
Early Brunswick (imported) . .	1 80	55	20
*Bloomsdale Early Drumhead . .	2 85	90	30
Long Island Medium Flat Dutch	1 85	60	20
Early Drumhead (imported) . .	1 55	50	15
St. Denis	1 85	60	20

Late Varieties.

*Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch (very choice) . . .	2 50	75	25
*Market Gardeners' Large Late Drumhead (very choice) . . .	2 50	75	25
*Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch	2 20	70	20
*Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead	2 20	70	20
Low Dutch	1 70	55	15
*Long Island Large Late Flat Dutch	1 55	50	15
All Head	2 20	70	20
Autumn King	2 00	65	20
Danish Ballhead	3 10	1 00	30
Surehead	1 65	50	15
Hollander	3 10	1 00	30
Drumhead Savoy	2 75	80	20
Flm Savoy	2 20	70	20
Green Curled Savoy	2 20	70	20
Green Glazed	2 20	70	20
Red Dutch (for pickling) . . .	2 20	70	20

CARDOON.

Per lb.	40
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CARROT.

Extra Early Forcing	1 40	40	15
Extra Scarlet Horn, Blunt . . .	80	25	10
Early Scarlet Horn, Pointed . .	60	50	10

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Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
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Under 4 oz.
per oz.

CARROT—Continued.

Half-Long Coreless, or Carentan	\$0 95	\$0 30	\$0 10
Intermediate Half-Long	95	30	10
Nantes Half-Long	70	20	10
Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet	80	25	10
Orange Danvers Half-Long (fine)	70	20	10
Long Orange	60	20	10
Guerande, or Oxheart	80	25	10
Long Red, Coreless	95	30	10
St. Valery	80	25	10
Rubicon	80	25	10
Large White Belgian (for cattle)	50	15	10
Large Yellow Belgian (for cattle)	50	15	10

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Snowball. Pkt. 10c.	3 00
Landreth's Reliable. Pkt. 25c.	2 50
Select Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 40c.	2 75
Extra Early Copenhagen. Pkt. 40c.	2 60
Extra Early Paris. Pkt. 10c.	90
Half-Early Paris. Pkt. 10c.	90
Half-Early French. Pkt. 10c.	70
Early London. Pkt. 10c.	65
California Wonder. Pkt. 20c.	1 25
Early Asiatic. Pkt. 10c.	75
Algiers. Pkt. 10c.	75
Lenormands. Pkt. 10c.	1 50
Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 20c.	1 50
Imperial. Pkt. 20c.	1 50

CELERY.

Large White	1 50	50	15
Dwarf White	1 50	50	15
Golden Dwarf	1 70	55	15
Golden Heart	1 70	55	15
Half-Dwarf (Crawford's)	1 35	40	15
Boston Market	1 70	55	15
*Paris Golden Yellow	2 90	90	30
Sandringham	1 50	50	15
Red or Pink	2 00	65	20
Pink Plume	2 20	70	20
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted	1 25	40	15
*White Plume	2 20	70	20
Giant Piscal	1 50	50	15
Hartwell's Perfection	1 70	55	15
Cooper's Improved Cutting	1 25	40	15
Flavoring Celery (old seed, not for sowing)	30	10	10
Schunacher	3 10	1 65	25
Fin de Siecle	3 10	1 60	30

CHERVIL.

Curled	\$0 80	\$0 25	\$0 10
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CHICORY.

Large Rooted	90	30	10
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COLLARDS.

Landreth Marrow	1 40	45	15
Georgia, or Creole	90	30	10
White Cabbaging	1 15	35	10

CORN SALAD.

Broad-Leaved	60	20	10
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CRESS.

Curled (Pepper Grass)	60	20	10
Broad-Leaved	80	25	10
Water	5 60	1 75	55

CUCUMBER.

*Landreth's First	1 85	60	20
*Landreth's Choice (fine form)	1 85	60	20
Early Frame	60	20	10
Early White Spine (Improved)	60	20	10
Everbearing	80	25	10
Early Cluster	60	20	10
Short Prolific Pickle	60	20	10
Jersey Pickle	60	20	10
Long Spanish	3 70	1 15	40
Medium Green (Nichol's)	65	20	10
Japanese Climbing	90	30	10
Boston Pickling	60	20	10
London Pickler	1 15	35	10
Long Green Turkey	90	30	10
Common Long Green	60	20	10
Gherkin or Burr (for pickling only)	1 05	30	10

DANDELION.

Cabbaging	5 00	1 55	50
French Garden	2 20	70	20

EGG-PLANT.

*Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple	\$3 40	\$1 05	\$0 35
New York Improved	2 80	90	30

ENDIVE.

Green Curled	1 65	50	15
Broad-Leaved	1 50	50	15
White Curled (very choice salad)	1 55	50	15
Moss Curled	1 50	50	15

KALE.

Tall Curled Scotch	70	20	10
Dwarf Curled Scotch	80	25	10
Philadelphia Dwarf German Greens	70	20	10
Dwarf Extra Curled German Greens	1 25	40	15
Norfolk	95	30	10
*Bloomsdale	1 40	45	15
Purple Dwarf German	1 50	50	15
Siberian	60	20	10
Dwarf Curled Slow Seeder, or Imperial	95	30	10

KOHL-RABI.—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

White Vienna	2 20	70	20
Purple	2 35	70	25
Green or White	1 40	45	15

LEEK.

Large London, or Flag	1 25	40	15
Musselburgh	1 85	60	20
Carentan	1 70	55	15
Rouen	1 55	50	15

LETTUCE.

*Bloomsdale Reliable	2 20	70	20
*Landreth's Forcing	2 00	65	20
Black-Seeded Simpson	90	30	10
Early Curled Silesian	90	30	10
Curled Simpson (White Seeded)	90	30	10
Golden Queen	1 25	40	15
Boston Curled	1 05	30	10

Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

On Peas and Beans, 15c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, free of Postage. See our Descriptive List of Seeds in Landreth's Seed Catalogue, free to all who apply.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
per oz.

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IN QUANTITIES.
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per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
per oz.

LETTUCE—Continued.

*Virginia Solid Header	\$1 85	\$0 60	\$0 20
Tennishall (Black-Seeded) . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Tennishall (White-Seeded)	1 05	.30	.10
Market Gardeners' Private Stock	1 25	.40	.15
Early Cabbage	1 05	.30	.10
Speckled Dutch Butterhead	1 15	.35	.10
Imperial	1 05	.30	.10
Cold Frame White Cabbage	1 25	.40	.15
Slow Seeder	1 25	.40	.15
White Cabbage . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
California Cream Butter . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
*Bloomdale Early Summer	1 85	.60	.20
Always Ready	1 85	.60	.20
Green Fringed	1 05	.30	.10
Salmonder . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Deacon . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
American Gathering	1 15	.35	.10
Boston Market	1 05	.30	.10
Royal Cabbage	1 15	.35	.10
*Largest of All	2 20	.70	.20
Prize Head, or Satisfaction . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
New York Green	1 05	.30	.10
Hubbard Market . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Grand Rapids	1 05	.30	.10
Long Island Winter	1 25	.40	.15
Mammoth Butter (Black Seed)	1 25	.40	.15
Big Boston	1 10	.45	.15
Golden Curled	1 25	.40	.15
Bronzed Curled	1 25	.40	.15
Curled India	1 25	.40	.15
Hanson . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Landreth's Heat Resisting Cos	2 20	.70	.20
Green Cos	1 05	.30	.10
White Cos	1 05	.30	.10
Romaine Cos	1 05	.30	.10
Bloomdale Butter (Black Seed)	1 65	.55	.15
Brown Dutch	1 05	.30	.10

WATERMELON.

Extra Early	1 40	.45	.15
*Landreth's Bass	1 25	.40	.15
Light Green Rindeling . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Dark Green Rindeling . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Ice Cream (true) . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Mountain Sweet . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Cuban Queen . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Seminole . . . . .	.65	.20	.10
Bradford	1 85	.60	.20
Landreth's Long Lighteling	1 25	.40	.15
Excelsior . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
American Queen . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Gem (Kolb's) . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Gem (Kolb's) (Blue)	1 15	.35	.10
Pride of Georgia . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Peculiar . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Dixie . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Long Dixie . . . . .	.80	.25	.10
Duke Jones . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
*Arkansas Traveler	1 25	.40	.15
Indiana Sweetheart . . . . .	.70	.20	.10

WATERMELON—Cont'd.

Jackson	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10
Gypsy . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Rattlesnake . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Georgia . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Gray Monarch	1 15	.35	.10
Iron Clad . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Sealy Bark . . . . .	.80	.25	.10
Florida Favorite . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Citron Water (for preserving) . . . . .	.50	.15	.10

CANTALOUPE MELON.

*Extra Early Citron (first ready for shipment) . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Jenny Lind . . . . .	.55	.20	.10
Extra Early Cape May	1 05	.30	.10
Extra Early June	1 25	.40	.15
Early Burlington	1 25	.40	.15
Extra Early Hackensack . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Early Bristol	1 25	.40	.15
Extra Early Atlantic City	1 25	.40	.15
Large Jenny Lind	1 25	.40	.15
Golden Jenny . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Emerald Gem . . . . .	.80	.25	.10
Improved Jenny . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Aeme (or Baltimore Citron) . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Banquet . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
*Anne Arundel	1 65	.30	.10
South Jersey	1 25	.40	.15
Netted Nubing . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Netted Gem . . . . .	.80	.25	.10
Green Citron . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
*Reedland Giant (a monster Melon) . . . . .	.90	.30	.10
Pineapple . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Salmon and Green . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Miller's Cream . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Rocky Ford . . . . .	.90	.30	.10
Osage . . . . .	.95	.30	.10
Large Aeme	1 05	.30	.10
*Missouri	1 05	.30	.10
California Citron (yellow flesh) . . . . .	.80	.25	.10
Hackensack or Turk's Cup . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Casaba (Persian) . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Montreal . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Bay View . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Surprise . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
*Large White French	1 25	.40	.15
*Large Black Paris	1 25	.40	.15

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English, per brick of about 1 1/2 lbs., 20c. (Postage 5c per lb. extra.)

MUSTARD.

White Seeded . . . . .	.30	.10	.10
Black or Brown Seeded . . . . .	.30	.10	.10
Crescent Curled . . . . .	.90	.30	.10
*Bloomdale Large-Leaved	1 15	.35	.10
Giant Southern Curled . . . . .	.70	.20	.10

NASTURTIUM.

Dwarf Yellow	\$1 15	\$0 35	\$0 10
Tall Yellow . . . . .	.80	.25	.10
Ornamental Nasturtiums. See Flower Seed List, Catalogue, p. 10.			

OKRA.

Dwarf . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
Tall . . . . .	.60	.20	.10
New South (choice) . . . . .	.90	.30	.10
*Landreth's Long Green Pod . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Velvet Pod . . . . .	.60	.20	.10

ONION.**American Varieties.**

*Extra Early Bloomdale Pearl (set seed)	3 60	1 15	.35
*Bloomdale Extra Early Red	2 50	.75	.25
Bloomdale Silver Skin	2 85	.90	.30
Extra Early Red	2 50	.75	.25
Round Early Red Globe	3 70	1 15	.40
Silverskin	2 60	.80	.25
Bloomdale Large Yellow	2 60	.80	.25
Strasbourg	2 60	.80	.25
Yellow Dutch or Strasbourg	2 30	.70	.25
Bloomdale Danvers	2 50	.75	.25
Yellow Globe Danvers	2 50	.75	.25
Flat Danvers Yellow	2 30	.70	.25
*Bloomdale Extra Early Gold Seal	2 85	.90	.30
*Bloomdale Extra Early Red Seal	2 85	.90	.30
Connecticut Extra Early Red	2 50	.75	.25
*Landreth Hard Round Golden White Portugal	2 60	.80	.25
Large Red Wethersfield	2 20	.70	.20
Southport Red Globe	3 70	1 15	.40
Southport Yellow Globe	2 50	.75	.25
Southport White Globe	3 10	1 00	.30

Imported Varieties.

Italian Queen	2 95	.90	.30
Extra Early Barletta	2 95	.90	.30
Bermuda White	3 70	1 15	.40
Bermuda Red	3 70	1 15	.40
Bermuda White Wax	4 65	1 45	.45
White Gargans, or Mammoth Silver King	2 95	.90	.30
Paris Silver Skin	2 50	.75	.25
Prize Taker	2 60	.80	.25
Red Gargans, or Mammoth Pompeii	2 60	.80	.25
White Rocca	3 10	1 00	.30
Red Rocca	2 50	.75	.25
Large White Flat Tripoli	3 10	1 00	.30

PARSLEY.

Ordinary Curled . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Plain or Single . . . . .	.50	.15	.10
Fine Curled, or Double . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Moss-Curled . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Emerald Gem . . . . .	.70	.20	.10
Champion Curled . . . . .	.80	.25	.10

Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

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Over 1/2 lb. per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz. per oz.

PARSNIP.

Bloomsdale (decidedly the best)	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 10
Sugar, or Cup	35	10	10
Turnip-rooted	90	30	10

PEPPER.

Golden Bell	2 20	70	20
Large Sweet Spanish	2 50	75	25
Ruby King	2 80	90	30
Tomato, or Squash-Shaped	2 20	70	20
Cayenne	2 20	70	20
Red Cherry	2 20	70	20
Bull Nose	2 50	75	25
Small Chili Red	2 80	90	30
Celestial (various colors on same plant)	2 60	80	25
Very Small Cayenne	3 40	1 05	35

PUMPKIN

Yellow Cashaw	80	25	10
Cheese	80	25	10
Field	35	10	10
Sweet Potato	90	30	10
*Mammoth	1 85	60	20
Yellow Monster	1 85	60	20

RADISH.

Red Turnip Shaped.

Landreth's Earliest	1 25	40	15
Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Turnip	80	25	10
Landreth's Early Scarlet Ball	90	30	10
White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip	70	20	10
Early Scarlet Prussian Globe	90	30	10
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip	60	20	10
Early Red Turnip-Rooted	60	20	10
Early Garnet Turnip-Rooted	1 25	40	15
All Seasons	95	30	10

White Turnip-Shaped.

Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip	1 25	40	15
Early White Turnip-Rooted	60	20	10
Burlington Early White Foreign. Pkt. 10c.	80	25	10
Extra Early Foreign White Tipped	80	25	10
Philadelphia White Box	70	20	10
Summer White	60	20	10

Half Long Varieties.

French Breakfast White Tip	70	20	10
Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped	80	25	10
White Olive-Shaped	60	20	10
Scarlet Short-Leaved Olive	90	30	10
French Café	1 05	30	10
Landreth's Oval Scarlet Stump-Rooted	90	30	10
*Wonderful Half Long Red	95	30	10
Half Long Deep Scarlet	80	25	10

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RADISH—Continued.

Long Varieties.

*Landreth's White Lady Finger	\$0 80	\$0 25	\$0 10
Wood's Early Frame	60	20	10
Market Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet	70	20	10
Long Scarlet Short-Top (American)	60	20	10
Long Scarlet Short-Top (imported)	50	15	10
Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped	80	25	10
*Bloomsdale Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet (fine)	90	30	10
Early Long White Vienna	60	20	10
Chartier, or Long Rose	60	20	10

Yellow Varieties.

Early Golden Dresden	1 15	35	10
Golden Globe (fine for Summer)	60	20	10

Fall or Winter Varieties.

Round White Stuttgart	60	20	10
*Celestial or Chinese Half Long Stump	60	20	10
Russian Large White Winter	80	25	10
California White Winter	70	20	10
*Long White Strasburg, or Hospital	60	20	10
Long White Spanish (Fall or Winter)	60	20	10
Long Black Spanish (Fall or Winter)	50	15	10
Round Black Spanish (Fall or Winter)	50	15	10
Scarlet China Winter	65	20	10
China Rose	65	20	10

RAPE SEED.

Spring Sprouts (for Sowing), English, Per 100 lbs., \$16.00; or lb., 18c.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant	1 50	50	15
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RHUBARB ROOTS.

Each, 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100, \$5.00.

SALSIFY.

Long French	1 25	40	15
Sandwich Island	1 40	45	15

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SCORZONERA

Black Salsify	\$2 50	\$0 75	\$0 25
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SPINACH.

* Bloomsdale (Extra Curled)	50	15	10
Round Savoy-Leaved	40	15	10
Long Standing, Round Seeded	40	15	10
Long Standing, Prickly Seeded	40	15	10
*Ever Ready	50	15	10
Round Dutch (imported)	40	15	10
Large-Leaved Flanders	40	15	10
Prickly-Seeded (very fine)	40	15	10
Viroday (monstrous-leaved)	40	15	10
Victoria	50	15	10

SQUASH.

Extra Early Bush, or Patty Pan	70	20	10
Early White Bush	60	20	10
Golden Summer Crook-Neck	60	20	10
Pike's Peak	70	20	10
Long Golden Straight-Neck	80	25	10
Mammoth Chili	1 40	45	15
Winter Crook-Neck	70	20	10
Mammoth Golden Custard	70	20	10
Boston Marrow (small)	60	20	10
Boston Marrow (extra large for Cannery)	60	20	10
Sibley	70	20	10
Hubbard	65	20	10
Marblehead	80	25	10
Essex Hybrid	70	20	10

TOMATO.

Early Jersey	2 20	70	20
Extra Early, or Cluster "	2 20	70	20
Extra Early Richmond "	2 20	70	20
Early Bermuda	2 25	70	25
Beauty	2 20	70	20
Aeae (very fine)	2 20	70	20
Favorite (Livingston's) Red	2 20	70	20
Paragon	2 20	70	20
Stone	2 20	70	20
B. B. . . (choice, large) "	2 60	80	25
Golden Queen	2 50	75	25
Dwarf Champion	2 75	85	30
Perfection (Livingston's) Red	2 20	70	20
Virginia Corker	2 65	85	25
Ponderosa, Pkt., 15c. "	3 40	1 05	35
Royal Red	2 20	70	20
Golden Trophy (large and smooth)	2 50	75	25
Peach	2 50	75	25
Pear-Shaped Yellow	2 50	75	25
Pear-Shaped Red	2 50	75	25
Cumberland Red	3 60	1 15	35

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D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

OUR PUBLICATIONS.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Farmers and Merchants, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"SEEDS FOR MIDSUMMER AND AUTUMN SOWING IN THE GULF STATES," a pamphlet of 21 pages, giving some of the principal statistics of market gardening in the Gulf States for Northern markets.

Field and Agricultural Seeds, Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc.

THESE PRICES ARE CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION—THEREFORE MERELY SUGGESTIVE, AND SUPERSEDE THOSE ON PAGES 17 TO 59 CATALOGUE 1899.

Latest Quotations Promptly Given Upon Application.

Potatoes, Onion Sets, Plants and Roots can be supplied only when in season.

Our customers can always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices.

BARLEY.

Two-rowed (Spring) per bush., \$1.25
Winter per bush., \$1.50

BIRD SEED (see also page 55).

Canary, mixed . . . per bush., \$3.00; per lb., 10c.
Canary, plain . . . per bush., \$2.65; per lb., 10c.
Cuttlefish bone . . . per lb., 20c.; per oz., 5c.
Hemp Seed, for birds per pt., 8c.
Lettuce Seed, for birds per lb., 25c.
Maw Seed, for birds per lb., 15c.
Millet, for birds per pt., 5c.
Mocking-bird Food per bottle, 30c.
Rape Seed, for birds per lb., 10c.
Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows . . . per pt., 10c.
Song Restorer per bottle, 20c.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen per bush., \$2.00; per qt., 10c.

BUCKWHEAT.

Common per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
Japanese per bush., \$1.10; per qt., 10c.
Silver Hull per bush., \$1.20; per qt., 10c.

CHIVES.

English per clump, 10c. (postage 5c. extra).

CLOVER.

Alfalfa or Lucerne, per 100 lbs., \$11.00; per lb., 12c.
Alsike per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c.
Japan per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c.
Mammoth per bush., \$5.00; per qt., 30c.
Red Clover per bush., \$5.00; per qt., 30c.
Sain Foin per bush., \$5.00; per lb., 12c.
Trifolium, or scarlet Clover per bush., \$3.00; per lb., 6c.
White Dutch per bush., \$5.00; per lb., 18c.

COTTON.

Carolina per bush., \$1.25; per lb., 35c.
New Orleans per bush., \$1.25; per lb., 35c.
Sea Island per bush., \$1.50; per lb., 20c.
Upland per bush., \$1.00; per lb., 30c.

FERTILIZERS.

Baugh's 25 Fertilizer per ton, \$5.00; per 200 lbs., \$3.00
Button Bone Meal, fine per ton, \$12.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.25; per 5-lb. bag, 25c.
Cotton Seed Meal per ton, \$27.00; per 100 lbs., \$1.75
Excelsior Fertilizer per pkge, 25c.
Flax Seed Meal per lb., 10c.

FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Flower Food, Bowker's large, per pkge, 30c.; small, per pkge, 15c.
Flour of Sulphur per lb., 5c.
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur, Sturtevant's . . . pkge, small, 25c.; pkge, large, 50c.
Ground Raw Bone per ton, \$35.00; per 200 lbs., \$3.75; per 50 lbs., \$1.25
Gnano per ton, \$15.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per lb., 10c.
Kainit per ton, \$15.00; per 200 lbs., \$2.50
Landreth Lawn Fertilizer . . . 100-lb. bag, \$2.50
Muriate of Potash per lb., 4c.
Nitrate of Soda per lb., 4½c.
Peat, Jersey per bbl., \$1.25; per bush., 50c.
Sheep Manure, pulverized . . . 100-lb. bag, \$2.00
Sulphate of Potash per lb., 4c.
Sulphate of Copper per lb., 7c.
Superphosphate, Swiftsure per ton, \$35.00; per 200 lbs., \$4.00
Wood Ashes per bbl. of 300-lbs., \$3.00

FLAX SEED . . . per bush., \$2.75; per qt., 15c.

FOODS for Poultry, etc.

American Developing Food . . . per pkge, 25c.
Cassel's Roup Preparation . . . per pkge, 40c.
Cassel's Poultry Powder . . . per pkge, 25c.
Cassel's Chicken Manna . . . per pkge, 10c.
Cheltenham Poultry Powder . . . per 5-lb. pkge, \$1.25; per 1-lb. pkge, 30c.
Coarse Ground Bone . . . per 100-lb. bag, \$2.00
E. P. Poultry Powder . . . per pkge, 15c.
Gape Wires each, 10c.
Haven's Climax Condition Powder . . . per pkge, 25c.
Imperial Egg Food per pkge, 50c.
Meat Scraps per lb., 4c.
Mica Crystal 100 lbs., \$1.00
Oyster Shells, ground per 100 lbs., \$1.00; per 5-lb. pkge, 10c.
Oyster Shells, fine ground . . . per 100 lbs., \$1.25
Pratt's Poultry Food 5-lb. pkge, 60c.; per pkge, 25c.
Prepared Meat per lb., 4c.

GARLIC per lb., 25c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Arnuda Arenaria, or Dutch Grass . . per lb., \$2.50
Bromus Inermis per lb., 15c.
Blue Grass, Kentucky per bush., \$1.50
Blue Grass, Canada per lb., 25c.
Creeping Bent Grass per lb., 20c.
Crested Dogtail per lb., 30c.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

Hard Fescue per lb., 18c.
Herds or Red Top per sack of 5 bush., \$3.50; per bush., 90c.
Italian Rye Grass per bush., \$2.25
Johnson Grass per lb., 10c.
Lawn Grass, Mixed, for surface effect . . per 100 lbs., \$14.00; per lb., 20c.
Lawn Grass, Mixed, for athletic grounds, per 100 lbs., \$17.50; per lb., 25c.
Meadow Fescue Grass per lb., 10c.
Meadow Fescue Grass, Tall per lb., 22c.
Meadow Foxtail Grass per lb., 33c.
Meadow Oat Grass per lb., 17c.
Wood Meadow Grass per lb., 28c.

MILLET.

Common per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
French per lb., 8c.
German per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
Hungarian per bush., 95c.; per qt., 10c.
Pearl or Cat-tail per lb., 15c.
Mixed Grass for shady places . . . per lb., 20c.
Orchard Grass per bush., \$1.60
Pasture Grass, for light soils per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.
Pasture Grass, for heavy soils per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.
Perennial Rye Grass per bush., \$2.00
Rescue Grass per lb., 25c.
Rhode Island Bent Grass per bush., \$2.25; per lb., 25c.
Sheep's Fescue Grass per lb., 15c.
Sweet Vernal Grass, Annual per lb., 15c.
Sweet Vernal Grass, Perennial . . . per lb., 65c.
Teosinte per oz., 10c.; per lb., \$1.00
Texas Blue Grass per lb., \$2.75
Timothy per bush., \$1.75

HEMP SEED . . . per bush., \$2.00; per pt., 8c.

HOTBED CLOTH.

Extra Heavy per yd., 20c.
Heavy per yd., 10½c.
Medium per yd., 8c.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Chicken Founts, stoneware each, 1-qt., 40c.; 2 qt., 70c.; 4-qt., 90c.; 8-qt., \$1.20
Chicken Founts, galvanized each, 50c.
Chicken Troughs, iron . . . 1 to 5 feet, per foot, 25c.
Mole Traps, iron each, 30c.
Mole Traps, Olmsted each, \$1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection each, \$2.00

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Seed Drills, Mathews'	each, \$5.50
Seed Drills, New Model	each, \$5.75
Seed Sower, Cahoon, hand	each, \$1.00
Seed Sower, Cahoon, horse	each, \$12.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's hand	each, \$1.50
Wheel Hoes, Lee's horse	each, \$7.50

LUPINS.

White	per bush., \$6.00; per qt., 30c.
Yellow	per bush., \$6.00; per qt., 30c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN . . . per brick
of 1½ lbs., 20c. (postage 8c. lb. extra).

NEST EGGS.

Porcelain	per doz., 25c.; each, 3c.
Wainwright's Medicated, per doz., 20c.; each, 3c.	
Woodward's Medicated, per doz., 40c.; each, 4c.	

OATS.

Barley Oats	per bush., 75c.
Excelsior	per bush., 75c.
Pride	per bush., 75c.
Probst's	per bush., 75c.
Russian White	per bush., 75c.
Surprise	per bush., 75c.
Tartarian	per bush., 75c.
Southern Winter, per sack of 2 bush. or 70 lbs. (including sack),	\$1.50
Welcome	per bush., 75c.
White Belgian	per bush., 75c.
Wide Awake	per bush., 75c.

ONION SETS.—New crop ready September 1, 1899.

These prices are merely suggestive. Latest quotations given upon application.

Bermuda Red	per bush., \$1.50
Bermuda White	per bush., \$1.50
Bermuda White Wax	per bush., \$1.50
Bloomdale Extra Early Red	per bush., \$1.00
Bloomdale Yellow Danvers	per bush., \$1.00
Bloomdale Gold Seal	per bush., \$1.00
Bloomdale Pearl	per bush., \$1.50
Bloomdale Red Seal	per bush., \$1.00
Silver Skin	per bush., \$1.50
Strasburgh Yellow	per bush., \$3.50
Wethersfield Red	per bush., \$3.50
Yellow or Red	per bush., \$3.50
Potato Onions	per qt., 25c.
Shallots, Jersey	per qt., 25c.
Shallots, True Long French	per qt., 40c.
Top Onions, Red	per qt., 25c.
Top Onions, Single Heart	per qt., 40c.

OSAGE ORANGE, per bush., \$7.00; per lb., 40c.

PEAS.—Field Varieties.

Canada	per bush., \$1.75
Cow Peas	per bush., \$2.00
Southern Clay	per bush., \$1.75

PLANTS—(see also Roots).—Latest prices of varieties which we shall have will be furnished upon application on dates named below. For late Cabbage and Celery Plants see our Mid-summer List, July 1, 1899.

Cabbage (cold frame), ready in March and April	per 100, \$8.00; per 100, \$1.00
Cabbage (hotbed), ready April 1	per 100, \$3.00; per 100, 40c.
Caullflower (cold frame), ready in March and April	per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 75c.
Caullflower (hotbed)	per 100, \$10.00; per 100, \$1.50; per doz., 25c.
celery, ready July 1, per 100, \$1.00; per 100, 40c.	
Egg-plants (hotbed), ready in May and June	per 100, \$2.50; per doz., 35c.

PLANTS—Continued.

Pepper, ready in May and June	per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 20c.
Sweet Potato, ready in May and June	per 1000, \$1.50; per 100, 20c.
Tomato, ready in May and June	per 1000, \$8.00; per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 20c.

POP CORN.

Ordinary	per 100 lbs., \$1.50; per lb., 5c.
Rice	per lb., 8c.

POTATOES.—Large, round-hooped flour barrels, averaging a net weight of 165 lbs.; no charge for barrels and no cartage. These prices are subject to fluctuations. Latest quotations given upon application.

Beauty of Hebron, per bbl., \$1.10; per bush., \$1.90	
Bliss' Triumph	per bbl., \$1.60; per bush., \$2.10
Burbank's Seedling	per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75
Carman No. 3	per bbl., \$1.75; per bush., \$2.20
Dakota Red	per bbl., \$1.75; per bush., \$2.20
Early Goodrich	per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75
Early Ohio	per bbl., \$1.60; per bush., \$2.10
Early Maine	per bbl., \$1.35; per bush., \$2.00
Early Rose	per bbl., \$1.10; per bush., \$1.90
Extra Early Vermont	per bbl., \$1.10; per bush., \$1.90
Garfield	per bbl., \$1.50; per bush., \$2.05
Good News	per bbl., \$1.75; per bush., \$2.20
Green Mountain	per bbl., \$1.75; per bush., \$2.20
Irish Cobbler	per bbl., \$1.75; per bush., \$2.20
Maine Early Rose	per bbl., \$1.35; per bush., \$2.00
Peerless	per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75
Rural New Yorker	per bbl., \$3.95; per bush., \$1.80
State of Maine	per bbl., \$1.10; per bush., \$1.90
White Elephant	per bbl., \$1.10; per bush., \$1.90
White Star	per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75

POTATO SEED per pkt., 30c.

SWEET POTATOES.

Red	per bbl., \$1.25; per bush., \$1.95
Yellow	per bbl., \$1.00; per bush., \$1.80

POWDERS.

Carbolic Acid Powder	5-lb. can, 75c.; 1-lb. can, 20c.; per lb., in bulk, 10c.
Hellebore	1 lb., 25c.; ½ lb., 15c.; ¼ lb., 10c.
London Purple	per lb., 20c.
Paris Green	3 to 5 lbs., 25c. lb.; 2 lbs., 25c. lb.; 1 lb., 25c.; ½ lb., 30c. per lb.
Persian Insect Powder	per lb., 30c.; bottle, 15c.
Slug Shot	5 and 10 lb. pkgs., 5c. per lb.; in bulk, 4c. per lb.
Thymo Cresol	per gal., \$1.75; ½ gal., \$1.00; 1 qt., 65c.; 8 oz. bottle, 35c.; 4 oz. bottle, 20c.
Tobacco Dust	per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per lb., 5c.
Tobacco Stems	per 100 lbs., \$1.00; per lb., 5c.
Tobacco Stems, granulated	per bale, \$2.00; per lb., 3c.
Tobacco and Sulphur, granulated	per pkge. large, 50c.; per pkge. small, 25c.

RAPE SEED.

Dwarf Essex	per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c.
English	per 100 lbs., \$16.00; per lb., 18c.
German	per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 17c.

RICE.

Unhulled	per pt., 10c.
Wild	per lb., 20c.

ROOTS (see also Plants).

Artichoke	per bush., \$2.75; per qt., 10c.
Asparagus, Colossal	per 1000, \$1.00; per 100, 70c.
Asparagus, Palmetto, per 1000, \$1.00; per 100, 70c.	

ROOTS—Continued.

Hop	per 100, \$2.00; per doz., 50c.
Horse Radish	per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 50c.; per doz., 10c.
Rhubarb	per 100, \$5.00; per doz., 75c.; each, 10c.
Sage	per doz., \$1.00; each, 15 cts.

ROSEFFA, for tying plants . . . 100 lbs., 12c. lb.;
50 lbs., 15c. lb.; 25 lbs., 17c. lb.; single lb., 20c.

RYE.

Spring	per bush., \$1.25
Thousandfold	per bush., \$1.00
White	per bush., \$1.00

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil	per cake, 8c.
Carbolic Acid Soap	per cake, 8c.
Whale Oil	in bulk, 5c. per lb.; 5-lb. can, 40c. 2-lb. can, 20c.

SORGHUM.

Early Amber	100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c.
Common	100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c.
Orange	100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c.

SUNFLOWER.

Russian	25 lbs., \$1.25; per lb., 8c.
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TOBACCO.—Yellow Plug Wrappers.

Yellow Orinoco	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
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Dark Plug Wrappers.

Hector	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Tuckahoe	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.

Plug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Flannagan	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Big Frederick	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Burleigh	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.

Cigar Fillers.

Landreth	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Acclimated Havana	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Connecticut Seed Leaf, per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.	
Maryland Broad Leaf, per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.	

Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Penma, Lancaster Co., per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.	
Island Broad Leaf	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Glesner	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Havana—Yuelta Abajo, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10c.	
Havana—Partidos	per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10c.
Havana—Remedios	per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10c.
Sumatra—Ramo de	per oz., \$3.00; per pkt., 25c.
Sumatra—Bell de	per oz., \$3.00; per pkt., 25c.

Cigarette.

Hycos	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Bradley Broadleaf	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Sterling	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.

Snuff.

Blue Pryor	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.
Flannagan	per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.

VETCHES.

Italy or Sand Vetch	per bush., \$5.00
Spring	per bush., \$1.50
Winter	per bush., \$5.00

WHEAT.

Dietz, Langberry	per bush., \$1.40
Fulcaster	per bush., \$1.40
Fultz	per bush., \$1.40
Genesee	per bush., \$1.40
Landreth	per bush., \$1.40
Mediterranean	per bush., \$1.40
Scott's Fife	per bush., \$1.40

BUSINESS FOUNDED
...1784...



BUSINESS FOUNDED
...1784...

NEW SEED STORE

D. LANDRETH & SONS, September last, opened at the corner of 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, a New Store for the transaction of

Retail Business.

Its corner location, at the intersection of two important streets, is admirable, while in itself and through its modern fitting up and decoration for our special use, it is without doubt the **LARGEST** and **HANDSOMEST Seed Store** in the United States.



The four photographic illustrations of this store give but an imperfect idea of the ample dimensions of the **Sales Room**.

This **NEW STORE** is undoubtedly the best appointed in this country because the **MOST MODERN**.



RETAIL ORDERS, through Merchants selling our **SEEDS**, are solicited from Farmers, Market Gardeners, Private Gardeners, Corporations and Public Institutions. The United States Mail brings our Seed Store to every man's door, and we pay the postage on all orders direct from consumers, accompanied by the cash.



The Wholesale Department and Office

at the old location, **21 and 23 South 6th Street**, will be continued, the four floors vacated by the Retail Department being absorbed by the Wholesale Department which now occupies twelve spacious floors.

All correspondence should be addressed

D. LANDRETH & SONS, Wholesale Department,
21 and 23 South Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.



VIEW OF THE VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT.



VIEW FROM SHIPPING DEPARTMENT LOOKING TO THE FRONT.



VIEW FROM REAR END OF COUNTER LOOKING TO THE FRONT.



VIEW OF THE JAPANESE SECTION.

Lawn Grass

EMERALD GREEN GRASS MIXTURE.

SIXTY POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

For Parks, Golf, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and Athletic Fields.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing, and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space of 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Price for large quantities, \$14.00 per 100 pounds.

GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball. A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Price for large quantities, \$17.50 per 100 pounds.

GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES

Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine or hardwood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. Sixty pounds should be sown to the acre—or say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. Price for large quantities, 20 cents per pound.

GRASS FOR GOLF LINKS

FOR THE COURSE—This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf except where influenced by soil conditions, which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course. Price for large quantities, \$13.00 per 100 pounds.

FOR THE PUTTING GREEN

This will make a velvet or carpet-like sward. Price, 20 cents per pound.

OLD LAWNS

much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if a lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case when prompt results are desirable the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Sheep Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Sheep Fescue costs about 15 cents per pound.

Address **D. LANDRETH & SONS,**

PHILADELPHIA.

Hints on Lawn Making.

TUCH of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug, and harrowed or raked to secure thorough pulverization, and after being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short, well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it, and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend in Landreth's Lawn Fertilizer a good grade of concentrated fertilizer. Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seed bed, as it will be lost to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Students of agriculture will find the volume on the "Grasses of North America," by Professor W. J. Beale, of much value in assisting them in this interesting study.

On all Lawns will regularly appear, in greater or less numbers, a lot of interlopers, such as Buttercups, Plantains and Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundred fold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long straw portions being removed in March.

On those portions of Lawns as around the house, where an immediate result in grass effect is desired, *sod* may be used. Fair sod can generally be had on roadsides, and if carefully taken up and when laid down accurately jointed and solidified, and covered with half an inch of rich compost, it will at once start off and very soon be as much a fixture as the adjoining trees and shrubs.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some parties offering Lawn Grass at a low price are using the so-called Canada Blue Grass, which is not only worthless, but a pest and difficult to eradicate.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy

sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but Clover is not a grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

Manures or fertilizers for Lawns may be of many combinations. We recommend to those who prefer to do their own mixing a compound of

300 pounds of superphosphate, costing say . . .	\$5 00
300 pounds dried meat, blood or fish, at	6 00
400 pounds refuse common salt, at	1 00
Or say per acre	\$12 00

The quantity of the first two may be doubled to advantage, or even made stronger, as Grass will stand almost any amount of fertilizer.

The common salt used as an alternative, will be found, through its affinity for moisture, to have a decided influence in keeping up the emerald green condition so desirable on a perfect Lawn. On growing Grass not more than three bushels to the acre should be applied in a season, and then best during a rain—never under a hot sun.

Grasses.

The difference in the rapidity of the growth of Grasses, their quality and their durability are subjects not only of much interest, but of the utmost importance, yet the general agricultural public knows very little about Grass. Farmers study closely the habits of different varieties of Corn, Wheat or Barley, but beyond two or three varieties of Clover, one each of Timothy, Orchard, Blue and Herds Grass, how little is known by the average farmer of Grasses however well he may be informed in matters connected with the large seeding cereals.

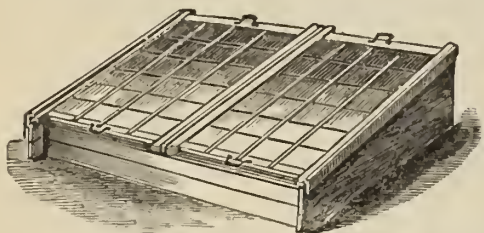
Grasses are grown for three purposes:—1st, pasturage; 2d, hay; 3d, rest for the land and its invigoration.

To know what is best to do, whichever of these purposes be intended, is a test of agricultural capability, especially as the difference in soils makes the decision doubly difficult. However, there are farmers who have made a study of Grasses on various soils, and these men stand head and shoulders above those who have never learned anything of this most interesting agricultural subject. Each farmer should experiment for himself, especially as it is easily done. Send for a pound of such sorts as may be of interest, and sow the seed on your own farm. We suggest that the farmer mark out a long bed across a field, like a ribbon, the bed say six to eight feet wide, with an alley or path on each side, and divide it into as many blocks or sections as he has varieties to test. Sow the seed of all the same day. Mark each plot with a strong label, and give the same attention to all, and at the end of three years he will have an object lesson invaluable to himself and his neighbors, for the whole question of Grass is one based upon experiment and practiced observation on one's own soil.

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

DEFINITION.

It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one-inch common boards, the back board about twenty inches high, one half greater



elevation than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash or several of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet.

The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of **fermenting material**, which, making a **gentle and continuous heat**, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

MANURE.

The value of the bed depends principally upon the **character of the fermenting material**. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam, indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to **prolong the period of fermentation**, which otherwise might be too rapid.

LOCATION AND MAKING.

Selecting a well-drained location, and one never flooded by rain, excavate a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place six inches of

rough barnyard manure, cornstalks, leaves or straw, for drainage, and on it lightly fork in the **fermenting dung** and **tramp** it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fit the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow **fermentation** to again proceed, banking up with hot manure on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so, the temperature will rise to 120°. When the temperature has fallen to 90° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted; and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 70° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give **plenty of air**, else the plants will be sickly, spindly specimens. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth.

CARE OF HOTBEDS.

Water every evening. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon, as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Hotbeds should be covered early in the evening to retain their heat, and in the morning uncovered when the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation. Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover sashes with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Peppers and Egg-plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high.

Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg-plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

COMPLAINTS.

There are always two sides to every question, but one side always is the side of error through misappreciation of the circumstances, or through prejudice. This is particularly noticeable to the seed merchant who is so often blamed for failure of seed to vegetate, or crops to properly develop—conditions the result of the complainant's mismanagement in sowing, in manuring, or due to unfavorable conditions as respects sunshine or cold, rain or drought. Under none of these conditions is the merchant to blame, though the blame is always laid at his door. Thoughtless people always do it.

LENGTH 150 FEET.

WIDTH 48 FEET.

Asparagus in 12-inch drills	16 qts.	Cucumber in hills @ 3 x 4 feet	2 qts.	Parsnip in drills @ 2½ feet	5 lbs.
Asparagus plants @ 4 x ½ feet	8000	Cucumber in drills	3 qts.	Pepper Plants 2½ x 1 feet	17,500
Barley	2½ bush.	Egg-plant, plants 3 x 2 feet	4 oz.	Pumpkin in hills 8 x 8 feet	2 qts.
Beans, Bush, in drills @ 2½ feet	1½ bush.	Endive in drills @ 2½ feet	3 lbs.	Parsley in drills @ 2 feet	4 lbs.
Beans, Pole, Lima, @ 1 x 4 feet	20 qts.	Flax, broadcast	2 bush.	Peas in drills, short varieties	2 bush.
Beans, Carolina, Prolific, etc. @ 4 x 3 feet	10 qts.	Grass, Timothy with Clover	6 qts.	Peas in drills, tall varieties	1 to 1½ bush.
Beets and Mangolds in drills @ 2½ feet	12 lbs.	Grass, Timothy without Clover	10 qts.	Peas in drills, broadcast	3 bush.
Broom Corn in drills	12 lbs.	Grass, Orchard	25 lbs.	Potatoes	8 bush.
Cabbage sown in outdoor beds for transplanting	10 oz.	Grass, Red Top, or Herds	20 lbs.	Radish in drills @ 2 feet	8 lbs.
Cabbage sown in frames	4 oz.	Grass, Blue	28 lbs.	Rye, broadcast	2 bush.
Carrot in drills at 2½ feet	3 lbs.	Grass, Rye	20 lbs.	Rye, drilled	1½ bush
Celery, seed	8 oz.	Grass, Millet	32 qts.	Salsify in drills @ 2½ feet	10 lbs.
Celery plants @ 4 x ½ feet	25,000	Grass, broadcast	1½ bush.	Spinach, broadcast	30 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch	12 lbs.	Kale, German Greens	3 lbs.	Squash, Bush, in hills 4 x 4 feet	3 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	10 lbs.	Lettuce in rows @ 2½ feet	3 lbs.	Squash, Running, in hills 8 x 8 feet	2 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	12 lbs.	Leek in Rows @ 2½ feet	3 lbs.	Sorghum	4 qts.
Clover, Large Red with Timothy	12 lbs.	Lawn Grass	35 lbs.	Turnips in drills @ 2 feet	2 lbs.
Clover, Large Red without Timothy	16 lbs.	Melons, Water, in hills 8 x 8 feet	3 lbs.	Turnips, broadcast	2½ lbs.
Corn, Sugar	9 qts.	Melons, Citron, in hills 4 x 4 feet	2 lbs.	Tomatoes in frame	3 oz.
Corn, Field	8 qts.	Oats	2 bush.	Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 x 3 feet	8 oz.
Corn, Salad, in drills @ 10 inches, large seed	25 lbs.	Okra in drills 2½ x 1¼ feet	20 lbs.	Tomatoes, plants	3800
		Onion in beds for sets	60 lbs.	Wheat in drills	1½ bush.
		Onion in rows to make large bulbs	5 lbs.	Wheat, broadcast	2 bush.



A Half-Pound
Package.

All small Seeds put up in
this form and in quarter
pounds.



A Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in
this form and in Third Pints.



A Third-Pint
Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are
put up in this form and
in Pints.

You Can Buy Landreth's Vegetable Seeds In 5-cent or 10-cent Flat Papers or Packets.

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 13 to 45 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, **free of Postage**. Each paper bears a handsomely colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with date of issue, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds

are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 4 to 12.

In Pints and One-third Pints.

All Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in Pints and One-third Pints (to meet the requirements of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the rates per quart named in our price-list; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pint, 8 cents, 1/3 pint, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—See our Price List.

In Half-Pounds and Quarter-Pounds.

one pound additional (1/4 pounds and under mailed free of postage).

Landreth's Specialties.

(IN BULK, UNDER SEAL.)

only in colored bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock offered at lower prices:

SEEDS IN BULK.

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear

- Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 bushels,
- Landreth's First in Market Beans, in drab bags, " " " "
- Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, " " " "
- Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans, in pink bags, " " " "
- Saddleback Wax Beans, in buff bags, " " " "
- Bloodsdaile Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds

No charge for bags and sealing.

All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart (or precisely the quantity you may need), we will supply at the prices named in our Price List. See our "Hints to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

We do not sell Seeds on Commission, nor do we sell Cheap Seeds—To be able to buy seeds at low prices, is to inexperienced persons a tempting consideration, but those who are critical know that one-half the quantity of good seed will produce a better stand of plants than double the quantity of inferior seed, to say nothing of the quality of the resulting crop. Upon practical test in the garden the illusion as to cheapness is rudely and expensively dissipated.

ADDRESS

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



A Quarter-Pound
Package.

All small Seeds put up
in this form and in
half pounds.



A Flat Paper or Packet.
All Vegetable Seeds are put
up in this form, 5c. and 10c.

SPRAY OF SWEET PEAS.

SPRAY OF NASTURTIUM.

Landreth's Flower Seed List.

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR
PLANTING ON EACH PACKAGE.

MAIL US YOUR ORDER

Postage Free. Flower seeds in packets. Prices as indicated. Notice remarks on each packet as to depth of covering.

Select from our list the varieties you fancy, and with the order remit us the price for each paper desired. The money can be sent as a post-office order, and the seeds will be mailed to you free of postage.

To make the directions for planting easily understood, we have divided all the varieties of Flower Seeds into Seven Classes, and for planting-time designate certain seasons, as indicated by the budding of familiar trees. The following is the classification. Upon each packet is printed its class directions for sowing.

FIRST CLASS.—Sow under glass **early** in Spring (before the Peach has started into bloom), and transplant into small pots, to be turned out at the proper season; or sow **latter** end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), in a sheltered, sunny compartment of the garden.

SECOND CLASS.—Sow **early** in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or, still better, in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer.

THIRD CLASS.—Sow as **early** in the Spring as the earth will permit—usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming.

FOURTH CLASS.—Sow **latter** end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden.

FIFTH CLASS.—Sow **latter** end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in those positions where it is desired the plants should remain.

SIXTH CLASS.—At **latter** end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth) soak the seed for ten or fifteen hours in tepid water and sow in those positions where it is desired the plant or plants should remain.

SEVENTH CLASS.—Sow in Autumn or early Winter, in the greenhouse or conservatory, covering the seed to a depth **not exceeding once or twice its diameter**—better, perhaps not cover at all. When the plants have reached a suitable size, prick out in the usual manner.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE. Flower seeds, being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared. Large stones, clods, and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug and fertilized; but the earth should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and carefully weeded and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy, or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after-culture, the most important matter is to keep the beds well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to **hasten the development** of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints: Procure shallow boxes, trays, or broad pots from two to four inches deep, the bottoms permitting the seeds to become sour. Seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil. Prepare a mixture of one-third finely pulverized stable manure; moisten the mixture thoroughly and fill into the boxes to the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface. Place the seedlings where they will remain at a temperature of between 60° and 70°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry. When the seedlings are half an inch high they may be transplanted to other boxes placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden or to other boxes, according to the season.

SOME HINTS ON THE BLOOMING SEASONS OF COMMON GARDEN FLOWERS.—A little knowledge of the periods of blooming of garden flowers will aid an amateur in so arranging the varieties as to produce the best effects. For instance:

- (a) The first garden flowers after the cessation of the Spring frosts are from the Dutch and other bulbs planted during the previous Autumn.
- (b) The second in order are those other plants, biennials, grown the preceding Autumn to a state of one-half maturity, as Pansies, Sweet William, Everlasting Peas, Pinks, Carnations, Columbines, Fox Glove, etc.
- (c) The third or early Summer class comprises Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Hollyhocks, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, etc.
- (d) The fourth or Midsummer class comprises almost the entire list in the Catalogue.
- (e) The fifth class, or those blooming in the cooler season of early and late Autumn, comprises Pansies, Portulaca, Verbena, Bachelor Button, Phlox, Drummondii, Cockscomb, Everlastings, etc.

No Seeds are superior to Landreth's.

GENERAL LIST OF 500 SORTS.

Price per Packet, Cts.

AGERATUM.—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. Space 6x8 inches.

Conspicuum.—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches

Mexicanum.—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches

Price per Packet, Cts.

ALTHEA Sinensis rosea (Hollyhock.—) 6 to 8 feet.

Various colors 5

In separate colors 5

The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, presenting the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial.

ALYSSUM is an annual, flowering from June

Price per Packet, Cts.

to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierbeckii are perennials well adapted for rock work and borders. Space 5x8 inches.

(Sweet) maritimum.—White, 6 inches. 5

Saxatile compactum.—Golden yellow. 5

1 foot 5

Wierbeckii.—Yellow. 1 foot 5

Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.	
AMARANTHUS.					
Atropurpurea nanus. —New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot . . .	5	BROMPTON STOCK. See <i>Muhlenbergia</i> .		producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Space 4 x 8 inches.	
Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet . . .	5	CACALIA , or Flora's Paint Brush.		Single mixed. —2 feet . . .	5
Salicifolius (Mountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown. Height 4 feet. Space 10 x 15 inches . . .	5	Coccolnia. —Scarlet 18 inches . . .	5	Dwarf. —Brown, double. 1 foot . . .	5
ANTIRRHINUMS , or Snap Dragons, are hardy perennials, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeed in any good garden soil.		Lutea. —Yellow. 18 inches . . .	5	Double. —Yellow. 1½ feet . . .	5
Majus. —Crimson and white. 1½ feet . . .	5	CALCEOLARIA. —Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted.		CHINESE PRIMROSE. See <i>Primula</i> .	
Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. 6 in.	5	Hybrida. —Mixed colors. 15 inches . . .	25	CHRYSANTHEMUM. —The annual varieties are hardy, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.	
Picturatum. —Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot . . .	5	Tigrina. —Spotted. 15 inches . . .	25	Coronarum. —Mixed colors. 1 foot . . .	5
Delila. —Carmine, yellow and white . . .	5	CALENDULA. —Handsome, hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture. Space 5 x 10 inches.		Burdigantum. —Crimson and white. 1 foot . . .	5
Firefly. —Orange scarlet . . .	5	Maritima. —Double yellow. 1 foot . . .	5	Eclipse. —Golden yellow. 1 foot . . .	5
Galathea. —Crimson and white . . .	5	Officinalis meteor. —Double striped orange. 1 foot . . .	5	Plebsitatum. . . .	5
AQUILEGIA , or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer. Space 8 x 10 inches.		Pongel. —Double white. 1 foot . . .	5	CINERARIA. —The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; heads of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardly greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. The Maritima varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.	
Chrysanth. (Columbine).—Golden. 3 feet . . .	5	Prince of Orange. —Dark golden double. 1 foot . . .	5	Hybrida. —Mixed colors. 2 feet . . .	25
Hybrida. —Mixed. 2 feet . . .	5	CALIFORNIA POPPY. See <i>Eschscholtzia</i> .		Extra select dwarf. 1 foot . . .	50
Skimmer. —Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet . . .	10	CALLIOPSIS , or <i>Coreopsis</i> , are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters. Space 6 x 8 inches.		Maritima caudatissima. —Silver foliage. 2 feet . . .	5
ASTERS are surprisingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy, vigorous growth. Space 8 x 10 inches.		Atrosanguinea. —Blood red. 1 foot . . .	5	CLEOME Grandiflora or <i>Arhorea.</i> —Rose-colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the summer and is quite showy. Height, 3 feet. Space 12 x 12 inches . . .	
Bouquet. —Dwarf, crimson, violet and white. 1 foot . . .	10	Drummondii. —Golden, with crimson centre. 1 foot . . .	5	CLIANthus Dampierii. —Scarlet. The Clanthus, or Glory Pen, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet, pen-shaped flowers; succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet . . .	
Chrysanthemum. —Dwarf. 1 foot . . .	5	Marmorata. —Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet . . .	5	COCKSCOMB. See <i>Celonia</i> .	
Chrysanthemum. —Tall. 1½ feet . . .	5	Mixed. —All colors. 2 feet . . .	5	COLEUS , var. —Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seeds or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Remove to greenhouse in Fall. 1 foot. Space 8 x 8 inches . . .	
Corcorde. —Double, bright colors, white centre. 1½ feet . . .	5	Hybrida. —New double mixed. 1 foot . . .	5	25	
Globe-flowered. —Various colored. 1½ feet . . .	5	CAMPANULA. —The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Space, 8 x 12 inches.		COLUMBINE. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
Meteor. —Bright crimson. 1 foot . . .	5	Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet . . .	5	COREOPSIS. See <i>Calliopsis</i> .	
Mignon. —Pure white. 1 foot . . .	10	Callianthemum (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet . . .	5	COSMOS. —Growing 3 to 4 feet high from seed. Space 3 x 3 feet.	
Peony-flowered. —Mixed colors. 1 foot . . .	10	Rotundiflora (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet . . .	5	Pearl white. . . .	5
Peony-flowered. —Dark blood red. 1 ft . . .	10	Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet . . .	5	Pearl pink. . . .	5
Victoria. —Sulphur yellow. 1 foot . . .	10	Medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet . . .	5	Deep crimson. . . .	5
Washington. —Light purple. 1½ feet . . .	5	CANDYTUFT. See <i>Iberis</i> .		Fine mixed. . . .	5
German Mixed. —1½ feet . . .	5	CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy, perennial plants, with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hot-bed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in moderately warm cellar. Space 15x20 inches.		CYCLAMEN Persicinum. —White and rose. Tender perennial bulbous rooted, beautiful fragrant flowers, protect during Winter, live soil well drained. 6 inches . . .	
Triumph Scarlet. —Fine dwarf . . .	25	Anranthica. —Golden. 4 feet . . .	5	10	
Triumph White. —Fine dwarf . . .	20	Coccolnia. —Scarlet. 3 feet . . .	5	DAHLIA. —A well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Keep the roots during Winter in a dry cellar, free from frost.	
Perennial. —Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot . . .	5	Marchal Vaillant. —Orange. 5 feet . . .	5	Various colors, double. 5 feet . . .	
AZALEA. —Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 feet . . .		Dwarf French. —Mixed colors. 3 feet . . .	5	Various colors, single. 5 feet . . .	
BACHELOR'S BUTTON. —See <i>Everlasting Flowers</i> .		India. —Mixed sorts. 4 feet . . .	5	Various colors, dwarf double. 3 feet . . .	
BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. The Camellia-flowered sorts are full as Roses. All our stocks are fine. Space 10 x 12 inches.		Crozy's Early Large Flowering. —Mixed colors . . .	10	Jules Chretien.—Very dwarf. 10 to 15 inches . . .	
Atrosanguinea. —Blood red. 2 feet . . .	5	CANTERBURY BELL. See <i>Campanula</i> .		b	
Carnation. —Striped mixed. 2 feet . . .	5	CARNATION. See <i>Dianthus</i> .		DAISY. See <i>Bellis</i> .	
Camellia —White-blotched mixed. 2 feet . . .	5	CASTOR BEAN. See <i>Ricinus</i> .		DELPHINIUM. —The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Foliage much divided, flowers in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf and Tall Rocket and Consolida are annuals the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed is sown in the Fall and protected during Winter. All grow freely in good soil. Space 4 x 8 inches.	
Rose. —Mixed colors. 1 foot . . .	5	CELOSIA. —The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter. Space 12 x 16 inches.		Tall Rocket Larkspur.—3 feet . . .	
Solferino. —Striped and spotted. 2 feet . . .	5	Cristata coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet . . .	5	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.—1 ft. . .	
Sunshine. —Fine double scarlet . . .	5	Cristata. —Mixed . . .	5	Consolida (Branching Larkspur var.).—2 feet . . .	
Queen. —Bright rose, fine . . .	5	Cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb)—3 feet . . .	5	Platum (See Larkspur, var.). 3 feet . . .	
The King. —Bright scarlet. 2 feet . . .	5	Cristata aurantinea (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet . . .	5	Formosum. Blue and white. 2 feet . . .	
Double. —White, pure, for bouquets. 2 ft. . .	5	Cristata pumila (Kermesina).—A deep crimson Tom Thumb . . .	5	Grandiflora caelestium.—Blue. 2 ft. . .	
Double. —Mixed. 2 feet. (These comprise all the varieties mixed together). . .	5	President Thiers. —Very dwarf . . .	5	Ranunculus floureyd, var.—1 foot . . .	
BEGONIA. —Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers. Space 10 x 12 inches.		CENTAUREA. —Hardy annuals of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, <i>Candidissima</i> , <i>Clementis</i> and <i>Gymnocarpa</i> , are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed. Space 8 x 10 inches.		5	
Hybrida. —Tuberous rooted, mixed colors. 2 feet, single . . .	25	Americana (Star Thistle).—1 line. 2 feet . . .	5	DIANTHUS.—Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. The Chionids, or Indian Pinks and Heddewig are annuals or biennials, the other varieties are perennials. Pinks and sweet Williams are old favorites; nearly all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Space 5 x 8 in.	
Double. —Tuberous . . .	25	Candidissima. —Silver-leaved. 1 foot . . .	5		
Rex hybrida. —Mixed colors. 6 inches . . .	25	Cynnis (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet . . .	5		
BELLIS. —The Pinks is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Native of England and Scotland. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot bed. Space 4 x 6 inches.		Muschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 ft. . .	5		
Mixed colors . . .	25	CHEIRANTHUS Chert. —Wall flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial,			
Longfellow, double rose . . .	15				
Double White . . .	10				
BLUE BOTTLE. See <i>Cynnis</i> .					
BOCCONIA Japonica. —Magnificent foliage plants. Perennial. Height, 4 feet. Space 20 x 20 inches. . .					

Price per Packet, Cts.

CARNATIONS.

Caryophyllus. —Mixed colors; a fine selection of double flowers. 2 feet . . .	5
Caryophyllus. —Double striped. 2 feet . . .	5
Caryophyllus. —Dwarf red grenadine. 1½ feet . . .	5
Caryophyllus. —Double dwarf Vienna . . .	5
Caryophyllus. —Perpetual flowered double . . .	20
Caryophyllus. —Marguerite.—Half dwarf, white, fine bloomer . . .	5
Comtesse de Paris. —Dwarf yellow; very fine; quite true . . .	10
Chabaud's Double Perpetual. —Choice yellow; blooms in six months . . .	20

PINKS.

Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed. 1 foot . . .	5
Hedderwigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy. 1 foot . . .	5
Diadematus. —Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chinensis. 1 foot . . .	5
Imperialis. —Double mixed, choice. 1 ft. . .	5
Laciniatus. —Fringed, double mixed. 2 ft. . .	5
Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye).—Single mixed. 2 feet . . .	5

SWEET WILLIAM.

Barbatus. —Double mixed. 1 foot . . .	5
Single mixed. 1 foot . . .	5

DIGITALIS.—Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringlet flowers. Space 8 x 12 inches.

Purpurea (Purple Fox Glove).—4 feet . . .	5
Alba (White Fox Glove).—4 feet . . .	5
Monstrosa, var. (Tall Fox Glove).—4 ft. . .	5
Maculata (Spotted Fox Glove).—3 feet . . .	5

ENGLISH COWSLIP. See *Primula*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. Space 8 x 8 inches.

Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot . . .	5
Alba. —White. 1 foot . . .	5
Crocina. —Orange. 1 foot . . .	5
Crocina striata. —Striped. 1 foot . . .	5
Mixed. —Various colors. 1 foot . . .	5
Crocina, fl. pl. —Double flowered. 1 foot . . .	5

EVERLASTING PEAS. See *Lathyrus*.

FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH. See *Cacalia*.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See *Mysotis*.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See *Mirabilis*.

FOX GLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FUCHSIA (Lady's Eardrop).—The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. 2 feet . . . 50 |

GAILLARDIA.—The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in many ways. Space 8 x 10 inches.

Alba margiata. —Crimson and white. 1½ feet . . .	5
Picta lorentiana. —Bright colors. 2 feet . . .	5
Picta. —Mixed. 2 feet . . .	5

GERANIUM Pelargonium.—Half-hardy perennials; 2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots, if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Scarlet Choice . . .	5
Tom Thumb . . .	10
Choice Mixed. —Cape varieties . . .	15
Apple Scented . . .	25
Odier. —French, blotched . . .	25
Zonale. —Double flowered . . .	25

GILIA.—Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork. Space 8 x 5 inches.

Capitata. —Blue . . .	5
Tricolor. —Three colors . . .	5
Mixed . . .	5

GLADIOLUS.—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet. Space 8 x 8 inches . . . 5 |

Price per Packet, Cts.

GLOXINIA hybrida.—These, though classed as tender perennials, will stand out of doors in protected positions during Summer. They bloom the second year and will annually increase in size and beauty. Flowers trumpet shaped and 2 to 3 inches long. Old plants are exceedingly effective, blooming for months continuously. Height, 1 to 2 feet, and breadth the same 50 |

GLORY PEA. See *Clinanthus*.

GOLDEN FEATHER. See *Pyrethrum*.

GROVE LOVE. See *Nemophila*.

HARE BELL. See *Campanula*.

HEDGE MUSTARD. See *Erysimum*.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden. Space 20 x 30 inches.

Giganteus (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet . . . 5 |

Nanus.—Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet . . . 5 |

Globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow. 3 ft. . . 5 |

Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet . . . 5 |

Californicus.—Golden. 6 feet . . . 5 |

HELIOTROPUM.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Blue flowers. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets. 2 feet . . . 5 |

HIBISCUS is a very showy flower. *Africanus* is annual; the *Mosebeutos* or *Rose Mallow* is perennial. Space 10 x 10 inches.

Africanus.—Yellow and brown. 2 feet . . . 5 |

Moschatus.—White and rose. 3 feet . . . 5 |

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althaea*.

HYACINTHUS Candicans.—White. Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed or singly in lawn. 4 feet . . . 5 |

IBERIS (Candytuft).—A well-known favorite; is a hardy annual, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering. Space 3 x 8 inches.

Amara (White Candytuft).—1 foot . . . 5 |

Coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot . . . 5 |

Carminica (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot . . . 5 |

Odorata.—White. 1 foot . . . 5 |

Purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot . . . 5 |

Variegata.—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . 5 |

Gibraltarica hybrida . . . 5 |

Eupress.—Large white . . . 5 |

ICE PLANT. See *Mesembryanthemum*.

IPOMEA. See *Vines*.

IPOMOPSIS are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful.

Aurantica.—Golden. 2 feet . . . 5 |

Elegans (Scarlet Cautua).—3 feet . . . 5 |

JOHNNY JUMP-UP. See *Viola*.

LADY'S EAR DROP.—See *Fuchsia*.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See *Balsam*.

LANTANA hybrida.—Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors. 2 feet . . . 10 |

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*.

LATHYRUS Odoratus.

Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums, separately improved by the mixing or hybridization of distinct colors and qualities and the perpetuation of the new product, or in some cases by the seizing of accidental sprouts, now both take rank among the most valuable garden plants not surpassed in brilliant effect by any biennials, while they both are within the easy culture of any one of the least gardening experience.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms and exquisite perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers.

No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower, consequent upon its rare development of beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white and in perfume fragrant as Mignonette.

It is in place everywhere—in bouquets, in vases, as masses on the lawn, as ribbons along paths, or trained as screens in the form of

Price per Packet, Cts.

hedges, or clambering on trellises to hide unsightly objects.

It is the most useful and ornamental of all hardy annuals, growing best in a cool soil and most luxuriantly under conditions of rain or moisture.

In planting the seed it should be put into the soil in very early Spring, to secure an early development, as early, if not earlier, than the planting of garden Peas. If sown in rows, the trenches to receive the seeds should be marked out three to four inches deep and half filled with manure and the seeds placed half inch apart, the plants to be finally thinned to 3 inches apart. Planted in single rows, 1 ounce of Sweet Peas will seed 20 feet, but for effective purposes, 1 ounce should be allowed to every 10 feet, or even less.

It is an erroneous idea that it is absolutely necessary to train Sweet Peas to climb on trellises or other supports. While they are runners and can be trained if desirable, we produce equally good effects by sowing them in rows 4 feet apart. They can also be sown in masses in beds of any design.

Sweet Peas can be sown in the Gulf States in December, January and February, and a profusion of blooms can be had before the extreme heat of Summer. In the North sow in the Spring a month earlier than garden Peas.

LANDRETHS' SWEET PEAS.

Twenty-five Varieties.

The sorts arranged in order of colors, commencing with White to Canary, Rose to Red, Purple to Blue. All Named Sorts at 50 cents per pound; 5 cents per packet.

White Class.

Mrs. Sankey.—Pure white. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed . . . 5 |

Emily Henderson.—Pure white. Earliest to flower. Compact vine. Similar to Mrs. Sankey. White seed . . . 5 |

Primrose.—Light yellow; rare shade. Similar to Mrs. Eckford. Light seed . . . 5 |

Mrs. Eckford.—Light canary; nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Black seed . . . 5 |

Rosy Class.

Fairy Queen.—White pencilled with pink. Black seed . . . 5 |

Lady Beaconsfield.—Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort. Black seed . . . 5 |

Lottie Eckford.—White shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed . . . 5 |

Mrs. Gladstone.—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed . . . 5 |

Blushing Beauty.—A heliotrope pink suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled. Similar to Mrs. Gladstone. Black seed . . . 5 |

Venus.—Rose, with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Similar to Isaac Eckford. Black seed . . . 5 |

Gaiety.—Magenta and white striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles. Black seed . . . 5 |

Queen of the Isles.—Carnation flowered. White and red stripe. Black seed . . . 5 |

Apple Blossom.—Bright, rosy, pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Bell. Black seed . . . 5 |

Improved Painted Lady.—Rosy crimson and white. An excellent sort. Short vine. Black seed . . . 5 |

Scarlet Class.

Lady Penzance.—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed . . . 5 |

Her Majesty.—Rich, deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best. Black seed . . . 5 |

Splendor.—Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh. Black seed . . . 5 |

Firefly.—Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal. Black seed, 6 6 |

Purple Class.

Princess of Wales.—Lavender mauve, purple and carnation striped. Fine sort. Similar to Senator. Black seed . . . 6 |

Boration.—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seed . . . 5 |

Price per Packet, Cts.

Blue Class.

- Countess of Radnor.**—Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior; a good stock. Similar to Princess May. 5
Emily Eckford.—Violet blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round, spotted seed 5
Dorothy Tennett.—Showy, purple-blue, fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford 5
Waverly.—Grand blue. Body royal blue. Blue crimson standard 5

Mixed Class.

- First Selection.**—All the above sorts mixed, per pound, 50 cents 5
Second Selection.—An excellent mixture of good sorts, per pound, 25 cents 5
Third Selection.—All dark blue and purple, per pound, 50 cents 5
LATHYRUS Latifolius.—See *Everlasting Pea*. These are perennial, that is, the roots continue to live for many years. They are very early to make vine in the Spring and bloom four weeks earlier than Sweet Peas. The flowers of white, scarlet and purple are borne in clusters like Grapes. Height 10 feet 5

LOVE IN A MIST. See *Nigella*.**LOVE LIES BLEEDING.** See *Amaranthus*.

MARTINIA Fragrans.—Variegated. The fragrant *Martinia* is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large *Gloxinia*-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet 5

MARIGOLD. See *Tagetes*.**MARVEL OF PERU.** See *Mirabilis*.

MATHIOLA.—Ten Weeks' Stock, or Gilly Flower, is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring and transplant to rich ground. Space 8 x 10 inches. 5

Anna alba.—White. 1 foot 10**Anna cocinea.**—Scarlet. 1 foot 10**Anna purpurea.**—Purple. 1 foot 10**Anna, var.**—Mixed colors. 1 foot 10**Simplex alba, var.**—The Brompton

Stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the Ten Weeks' Stock. Sow in May, and when about 2 inches high pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hotbed and transplant to border in middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. Space 8 x 8 inches. 1 foot 5

MIGNONETTE. See *Rosa*.

MIMOSA Sensitiva (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The Sensitive Plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot. Space 6 x 8 inches 5

MIMULUS.

Cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot 5
Moschatum (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 in. 10

Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.

MIRABILIS Jalapa.—Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. The flowers are brilliant, singularly mixed and varied on the same plant. 2 feet. Space 8 x 12 inches 5

MOURNING BRIDE. See *Scabiosa*.**MUSK PLANT.** See *Mimulus*.

MYOSOTIS Palustris.—Blue. The Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches. Space 5 x 5 inches 5

LANDRETHS' NASTURTIUMS.

Seventeen Varieties.

Whether in country or town no flower garden, lawn or front yard should be without a bed or mass large enough to be strikingly effective, or a well-made ribbon of *Nasturtiums*; for with the exception of the Sweet Pea, of modern introduction, no half-hardy annual approaches the *Nasturtium* in brilliant effect when shown in mass. No one, after giving space to a large bed of good varieties, will

Price per Packet, Cts.

ever again be without this most gorgeous addition to the garden.

The new sorts of *Nasturtium* should not be confounded with the old-fashioned garden *Nasturtium*, for the new varieties are surpassingly beautiful. The flowers, borne profusely, of a wide range of shade and combination, the foliage differing in all tones of green, designate the *Nasturtium* as a first-class bedding plant, indispensable in every ornamental plot of land. The *Nasturtium* does best when exposed to the full glare of the sun.

The *Nasturtium* will flourish on almost any soil, indeed often best on poor soil, as on rich land there is a tendency to run too much to foliage. It will flourish under prolonged drought and continue to flower till killed by frost. The plant will be found proof against insect depredations, its acrid juice seeming to prevent the attack of insects destroying other ornamental plants in the garden. The young shoots taste like Water Cress, which, botanically, is the true *Nasturtium*.

The tall varieties may be planted with good effect upon rockwork, against fences or trellises. There are no annual climbing plants more showy, and, in addition, they are strictly reliable, for even on poor soil they will reach to a height of 10 feet by Autumn. For purposes of effective display the seed must be sown in quantity, 5 to 6 ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed 10 feet in diameter.

The seeds may be started under a glass, in an outdoor bed, or in permanent positions; in which case the plants should be planted about 6 inches apart. A skillful gardener, growing the plants in a greenhouse, can multiply the plants to any extent by cuttings from the half ripened wood, which root freely in sand. Tall and Dwarf *Nasturtiums* should never be planted in the same bed 5

Dwarf Nasturtiums—6 to 12 inches.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per oz., 30c. 5

King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson, a brilliant effective sort. Per oz., 20c. 5

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre, a very distinct color. Per oz., 15c. 5

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per oz., 15c. 5

Pearl.—Flowers nearly white, a rare color among *Nasturtiums*, producing a pleasing effect. Per oz., 20c. 5

Rose Tom Thumb.—A good rose color. Per oz., 20c. 5

King Theodore.—Very dark crimson flower, foliage inclined to be dark green. Per oz., 20c. 5

Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze gold and white. Per oz., 15c. 5

Tall Nasturtiums—3 to 10 feet.

Pearl.—Delicate creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per oz., 15c. 5

Spl. Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts; very profuse bloomer; unexcelled; one of the best. Per oz., 25c. 5

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy deep orange flower. Per oz., 20c. 5

Prince Henry.—Primrose flowers, spotted with crimson. Per oz., 20c. 5

Crystal Palace Gem.—Similar to Prince Henry, but stronger. Per oz., 20c. 5

Schilling.—Flower yellow, spotted with crimson; very strong grower. Per oz., 20c. 5

Atrorosea.—Flowers dark crimson; very showy. Per oz., 20c. 5

Tall Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower, quite distinct from usual colors. Per oz., 20c. 5

Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many Tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose scarlet. Per oz., 15c. 5

Vegetable Nasturtium.

Common Yellow.—The green seeds used for pickling. Per oz., 10c. 5

NEMOPHILA. The *Nemophila*, or Grove Love, is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, pro-

Price per Packet, Cts.

ducing cheerful blue, violet and white flowers suitable for edges of borders. 8 inches 5

NIGELLA Damascena.—The *Nigella*, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 16 inches 5

PEONIA.—Hardy perennial, with bunches of tuberous roots. Sow seed in seed bed in Spring and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter the first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet 5

PANSY. See *Viola*.

PAPAYER (Poppy).—The first four varieties of *Poppies* are annuals. The others, *Bracteatum*, *Croceum* and *Oriental*, are perennials. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. Space 5 x 5 inches 5

Carnation.—Various colors. 15 inches 5**Peony Flowered.**—Various colors. 15 in. 5**Ranunculus Flowered.**—White. 15 in. 5**Bracteatum.**—Scarlet. 2 feet 5**Danebrog.**—Scarlet double 5**Peacock.**—Scarlet 5**Shirley.** See *Viola* 5**PEPPER.**

Celestial, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit from 1 to 2 inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet. Space 12 x 14 inches 5

Red Cluster, or very Small Cayenne.—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet. Space 10 x 10 inches 5

PERIWINKLE. See *Vinca*.

PETUNIAS are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the *Petunia*. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Space 8 x 12 inches. 5

Hybrid.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5**Purpurea.**—Purple. 2 feet 5**Belle Etoile.**—White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet 5**Nana multiflora.** 10**Countess of Ellesmere.**—Great bloomer 5**Grandiflora.**—Huge flowers; great variety of color. 2 feet 25**Brilliant Rose.** 25**Largest White.** 25**Quadriflor.**—Flowers mammoth 25**Gigantea.**—Crimson purple 25**Double Flowered.**—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 25

PHLOX Drummondii, in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprising most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November, should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in bottles in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand. Space 4 x 6 inches. 5

Finest Mixed.—Very choice; various colors. 1 foot 5
Cocinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 5

Alba.—White 5**Atrorosea striata.**—Dark striped 5**Dellata.**—Rose, with white centre 5**Oculata.**—White-eyed 5**Nana compacta.**—Dwarf mixed 10**Metcor.**—Flery scarlet 5**Kermesina.**—Bright crimson 5**Dwarf Snowball.**—Compact. 8 inches high 10

Superba or decussata.—Perennial *Phlox*, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during the Winter. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet. Space 10 x 12 inches 5

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.**POPPY.** See *Papaver*.

Price per Packet, Cts.

PORTULACA.—One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over six inches high. Anyone can grow it in any garden. Space 8 x 8 inches.

- Grandiflora Mixed.**—Large flowers of 15 to 20 colors mixed 10
Alba.—White 5
Aurantiaea.—Orange 5
Aurea striata.—Gold striped 5
Splendens.—Mixed colors; very choice 5
Theilussonii.—Scarlet 5
Double.—Double flowering, mixed colors, very fine 10

PRIMULA.

Sicensis (Chinese Primrose, var.).—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful, tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. The single varieties may be planted out of doors in Summer. Flowers beautifully variegated, spotted and fringed. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation and the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches. Space 8 x 8 inches 25

Aureola, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches. Space 5 x 6 inches 15

Polyanthus, var.—Hardy perennials, flowers first season. Grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. Start in boxes or pots and plant out when ground becomes warm. 6 inches 5

Veris (Cowslip).—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. Space 5 to 6 inches 5

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Orange. 1 ft. 5
Roseum.—Rose. 18 inches 5
 Hardy perennials, easy culture. Roseum is the Insect Powder plant.

RESEDA (Mignonette).—No annual is a more

general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window in some narrow, pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer. Space 4 x 6 inches.

Ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5

Aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches 5

Marchet, Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches 5

Odorata (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown and buff. 10 inches 5

Upright.—White. 20 inches 5

Victoria.—Dark red 5

RICINUS.—The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Space 30 x 40 inches.

Macrocarpus.—Dwarf green. 5 feet 5

Sanguineus.—Red. 10 feet 5

Gibsoni.—Dark red. 5 feet 5

Var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet 5

ROSE MALLOW. See *Hibiscus*.

SAGE. See *Salvia*.

SALVIA.—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall. Space 8 x 8 inches.

Argentea.—White. 3 feet 5

Coerulea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet 5

Pateus.—Blue. 1 foot 25

Splendens.—Bright scarlet 10

SCABIOSA.—A well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. The varieties are all beautiful and present a pleasing appearance in garden clusters or bouquets. Space 6 x 6 inches.

Atropurpurea.—Purple. 2 feet 5

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 6 inches 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Stellata.—Starry. 2 feet 5

Var.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

SCHIZANTHUS.—Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely till late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet. 6 x 10 inches 5

SENSITIVE PLANT. See *Mimosa*.

SNAP DRAGON. See *Antirrhinum*.

SOLANUM.—The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5

STAR THISTLE. See *Centauria*.

SUNFLOWER. See *Helianthus*.

SWEET ALYSSUM. See *Alyssum*.

SWEET PEAS. See *Lathyrus*. Page 9.

SWEET SULTAN. See *Centauria*.

SWEET WILLIAM. See *Dianthus*.

TAGETAS.—Marigolds are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance, and texture not unlike the richest velvet. *Signata* *pumila* is of compact, globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Foliage as fine as Cypress Vine. Space 10 x 12 inches.

Erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet 5

Patula (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet 5

Patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot 5

Signata pumila.—Yellow striped, 15 in. 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK. See *Mathiola*.

TROPEOLUM. See *Nasturtium*.

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS. See *Campanula*.

PERIWINKLES are perennial evergreen plants. Used for vases, covering graves in cemeteries, or bare shady places where grass will not grow. Bear very effective white and rosy flowers. Sow seed in hotbed or greenhouse early in the Spring; plant out when ground is warm. Proof against dry weather.

Vinca alba (Periwinkle).—White 5

Vinca rosea (Periwinkle).—Rose 5

VIOLA (Pansy).—*Viola tricolor*, popularly known by the names Pansy and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with every one. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. Transplant to the richest soil. Space 6 x 8 inches. To obtain mammoth flowers transplant three times.

Choice Mixed.—Twenty-five colors; large flowers; fine selection 5

Alba.—White 5

Cœrulea.—Blue 5

Aurea.—Large yellow 5

Tricolor imperialis.—Blotched 10

Tricolor.—Mixed 5

Tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet) 10

Faust (King of the Blacks) 5

Prince Bismark.—Golden Bronze 5

Snowflake.—Pure white 5

Emperor William.—Splendid blue 5

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet 5

Triardea u.—Giant flowers, mixed colors 5

WALL FLOWER. See *Cheiranthus*.

WHITLAVIA.—Hardy annuals. Bell-shaped flowers, from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam. Space 6 x 8 in.

Grandiflora.—Blue. 1 foot 5

Gloxinoides.—White and blue. 1 foot 5

WIGANDIA.

Caracasana.—4 feet 5

Vigieri.—1 foot 5

Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.

ZINNIA is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful double Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed. Space 10 x 16 inches.

Tall Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5

Dwarf Double.—Mixed. 1½ feet 5

Double Crimson 5

Elegans grandiflora plenissima.—Splendid mixture 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchi (Japan Ivy).—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 50 feet 5

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe).—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet 10

BALLOON VINE. See *Cardiospermum*.

BALSAM APPLE. See *Momordica*.

BALSAM PEAR. See *Momordica*.

CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine).—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. Height, 10 feet. Space 20 x 20 inches 5

CLEMATIS.—The Clematis are hardy perennials of rapid growth on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety. Virgin's Bower or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large flowered and very showy.

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 5

Flammula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 ft. 5

Jackmanii.—Blue and white. 12 feet 5

COBEA Scandens.—Purple. Greenhouse perennial of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place. 15 feet 5

CONVOLVULUS.

Major (Large Morning Glory).—Mixed.

The Convolvulus major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost. 12 feet 5

Minor or Tricolor. See *Trailing Plants*.

CYPRESS VINE. See *Ipomœa*.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See *Aristolochia*.

EVENING GLORY. See *Ipomœa*.

EVERLASTING PEAS. See *Lathyrus*.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE. See *Hedysarum*.

HEDYSARIUM Coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. 6 feet 5

IPOMœA.—The Ipomœas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.

Bono nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet 5

Coccinea (Star Ipomœa or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet 5

Grandiflora (Purple Morning Glory).—Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus. 12 feet 5

Noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White; foliage mammoth, light green. 20 feet 5

Quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5

Quamoclit alba (White Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5

Umbellata.—Yellow. Stems hairy, foliage large, entire, serrated. 10 feet 5

Japonica (Imperial Japanese Morning Glory).—Strong, quick-growing, long-growing vine. Foliage blotched. Flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors 10

Brazilian.—Very large. Foliage very large, much serrated; stems vigorous, covered with hair; strong runner 5

Heavenly Blue.—Foliage large, entire, yellowish; flowers large, blue 10

JAPAN IVY. See *Ampelopsis*.

MAURANDIA Barclayana.—A tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall; succeeds best in greenhouse. 10 feet 5

MOMORDICAS are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy ovate fruit; golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit, when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure flesh wounds. Space 10 x 10 inches.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet in height 5

Charantea (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet in height 5

MOON FLOWER. See *Ipomœa*.

MORNING GLORY. See *Convolvulus*.

Price per Packet, Cts.

MYRSIPHYLLUM Asparagoides (Smilax).—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet. 5

PASSION FLOWER. See *Passiflora*.

SMILAX. See *Myrsiphyllum*.

PASSIFLORA.—Purple, violet and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial, in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet 5

TIUBERGIA.—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border; peat and loamy soil. Start seed in pots. Space 6 x 8 inches. 5

Alata.—Buff. 5 feet 5

Alba.—White. 5 feet 5

Anranata.—Orange. 5 feet 5

Variegata.—Mixed. 5 feet 5

TROPÆOLUM. See *Nasturtium*.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. See *Clematis*.

TRAILING PLANTS.

Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Etc.
Also for Bedding.

CONVOLVULUS—Mauritanicus.—Habit half prostrate; flowers 1 inch. Violet 5
Minor, or Tricolor.—Blue, white and yellow flowers, of 1½ inches diameter. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. 1 foot. Space 6 x 10 in. 5

KENILWORTH IVY. See *Linaria*.

LINARIA Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—Lilac 5

LOBELIA—Alba.—White 5

Erlundspeciosa.—Blue 5

Gracilis.—Light Blue 5

Tender annuals, rich colors.

KOLANA Prostrata.—Blue and Violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring. Space 8 x 10 inches 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

SANVITALIA Procombens.—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers. Space 10 x 10 inches 5

VERBENA.—The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant, and of all colors. Space 10 x 15 inches 5

Auricula-flowered.—White eye 5

Candidissima.—White 5

Cœrulea.—Blue; choice 5

Cœrulea oculata.—Free bloomers. Scarlet eye 5

Hybrida.—Extra select. Mixed 5

Hybrida.—Mixed 5

Striata.—Italian striped. Mixed colors 5

Mammoth.—Mixed 5

Defiance.—Fiery scarlet; fine 5

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

ACROCLINIUM.—Half-hardy annuals of free growth.

Mixed, white and rose. 1 foot 5

Mixed, double flowered. 1 foot 5

AMMOBIUM Grandiflora.—White, hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. Height 18 inches. Space 8 x 10 inches 5

GOMPHRENA, Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button.—Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered. Space 8 x 10 inches. 5

Globosa alba.—White. 1 foot 5

Globosa haagenana.—Orange. 1 foot 5

Globosa nana compacta.—Red. 6 inches 5

Globosa purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5

Globosa, var.—Mixed. 1 foot 5

HELICHRYSUM.—The Helicrysus are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the everlastings. Specially excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. Require rich soil. Space 6 x 8 inches. 5

Album.—Pure white. 20 inches 5

Compositum aurea.—Large golden 5

Nanum.—Dwarf, double mixed 5

Variegated.—Single, mixed 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

HELIPTERUM Sanfordii.—Golden. Annual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot 5

XERANTHEMUM.—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height 2 feet. Space 8 x 8 inches. 5

Album.—White. 1 foot 5

Purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5

Superbissimum. 5

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

and Fruited Vines.

ABORRA Viridiflora.—Tuberous-rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 6 feet 5

ERYONOPSIS Erithrocarpa.—Tender annual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Pretty foliage. 8 feet 5

COCCINEA Indica.—White. Half-hardy perennial vine, with bell-shaped flowers, succeeded by oblong red fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet 5

CUCUMIS Flexuosus (Snake Cucumber).—8 feet 5

Purpurea (Cucumber Vine).—6 feet 5

Rapid-growing annuals, very pretty.

GOURDS.—The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the *Luffa*, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and can be utilized for many purposes. 5

Large Bottle. 5

Small Bottle. 5

Dipper Gourd. 5

Hercules' Club. 5

Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd. 5

Mock Orange, striped. 5

Egg Gourd. 5

Sugar Trough. 5

Mixed Gourds, small. 5

Mixed Gourds, large. 5

SNAKE CUCUMBER. See *Cucumis*.

LANDRETH'S
"One Dollar Case"
OF
Twenty Packets
Flower Seeds.



Price One Dollar. Each paper with colored illustration of flower and directions for culture.

Landreth's 76-Packet Assortment of Flower Seeds for \$4.50.

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Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

Time-saving Notes. Best Thing in the Book.

JANUARY.

NORTHERN. January is unfavorable to outdoor labor, in the garden, especially, but little can be done. **Rods for Beans and Peas** may be made ready, **Manure** collected, **Compost Heaps** formed, and, by the way, compost is beyond all comparison the best shape in which to apply fertilizers to most vegetable crops. **Fruit Trees** pruned; **Hedges** clipped—those formed of evergreens not till after frost has disappeared. **Asparagus-beds** top-dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. **Hotbeds** for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for **Landreth's Seeds** should be sent in early, otherwise new varieties may be sold out.

SOUTHERN. Our calendar simply aims to remind the reader of what may be done if the surrounding circumstances be favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds which it is indicated may be sown during the present month at Charleston, S. C., and further south, it may be folly to commit to the earth by reason of the cold, which must necessarily defer such work until a change of temperature; or if it be done during the cessation of extreme cold, the return of Winter weather, or an unseasonable frost, may in a single night destroy the labor of many days. The enterprising man is not, however, to be deterred by fears, and if his judgment leads him to take the risk of chances, he may act upon some of the following suggestions, if he resides south of the latitude of Charleston.

Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. **Asparagus-beds** dress with compost and salt. This later, though an active stimulant, may be safely given in heavy dressings to Asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. **Horse-radish** cuttings put out. **Peas** sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try again. Read descriptions of approved varieties. **All the Year Round** and **Select Early Jersey Wakefield** may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the **Reedland Early Drumhead** and **Flat Dutch Cabbage** may now be sown to come in still later; also the **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage**, a variety which stands the sun, and which we can highly commend as possessing every good quality—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession; **Cauliflower**, planted in the Autumn, will begin to head; and may need slight protection at this season; **Turnips** for early crops sow. Also **Beets** sow, also **Carrots**, **Spinach**, **Parsley**; all of which to be repeated next month; **Onions** hoe, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; **Lettuce Plants**, from Fall sowings transplant; **Celery** earth up as required; **Endive**, which should now be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; plant **Garlic**, **Shallots** and **Onion Sets**; set out **Pearl** and **Bermuda Sets**; **Spinach** and **Rosette Kale** should be sown. Sow seed of **T. T. Tomato**. Do not delay sending in your order—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna. Send in your order to-day.

FEBRUARY.

NORTHERN. Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands this Catalogue is likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a **Hotbed**, for forwarding tender vegetables. Towards the close of this month seeds of **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower**, **Tomato**, **Egg Plant** and **Pepper** may be planted in **Hotbed**; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or as it is not infrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need also increased water.

We can only speak in general terms of the work which may be advantageously done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, the thoughtful man provides them in due season; overhauls his stock of **Seeds**, and makes out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

Mail your order now.
The only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

SOUTHERN. The time for active labor is at hand; **Peas** plant; for the earliest choose **Landreth's Extra Early**, which is unquestionably the greatest bearer among the first early sorts, and is of fine flavor. Among the best **Peas** following in succession are the **Premium Gem**, **Advancer**, **Phonograph**. **Beans**, **Stringless Green Pod**, **Cabbage** and **Cauliflower Seed** and **Pink Head Collards** sow. Remember, *highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the Cabbage tribe*, which embraces the **Turnip** and **Ruta Baga**. The **Cabbage Plants** from previous sowings transplant; and the **Lettuce Plants**; also sow seed of the **Virginia Solid Header**. Sow **Spinach**, **Celestial Radish**, **Carrots**, **Parsnips**, **Salsify** and **Beets**; **Asparagus-beds** redress. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse pickle, on which heavy dressings may be safely given. **Squashes** and **Melons** plant. **Arkansas**

Traveler Watermelon and **Anne Arndel Cantaloupe**. Don't be deterred from fear of loss by change of temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. **Extra Early Adams** and **Minnesota Sugar Corn** plant for the first crop, follow up with **Crosby Sugar**, **Landreth Sugar**, **Early Mammoth** and **Evergreen** for succession. Plant **Potatoes**, **Irish Cobbler** is one of the best and positively the earliest. Set out **Gold Seal Onion Sets**; drill **Onion**, **Double Selected Danvers**. Sow **Tomatoes**, **Bermuda** and **Money Maker**.

Mail your order for seeds to Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

MARCH.

NORTHERN. **Asparagus** sow; plant roots of the **Colossal**, **Beets**, **Eclipse**, **Landreth's Forcing**, **Philadelphia Turnip** and **Early Blood Turnip**, sow. **Cabbage** sow in a sheltered place, if not already in hotbed. Test **Landreth's Earliest**, **Very Early Wakefield**, **Landreth's Early Summer Flat-head**, **Early Market**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, **Carrots Extra Early Forcing**, sow. **Cauliflower**—attend to those under glass. **Celery** sow. **Cress** sow. **Compost** prepare. **Dung** prepare for later hotbeds. **Horse-radish** plant. **Hotbeds** make; also force. **Lettuce** sow, transplant. **Mushroom-beds** attend to. **Mustard** sow. **Onions** put out as sets—those known as **Philadelphia Buttons** much the best; get **Red Seal Sets**. **Parsnips** sow—**Bloodsdate** is the best. **Peas**, **Landreth's Extra Early**, **Advancer**, **Premium Gem**, sow. **Potatoes**, **Early**, plant. **Irish Cobbler**, admirable in every respect. **Radish**, **White Lady Finger**, **Summer White**, sow. The **Wonderful Half Long**, an improvement on the old **Long Scarlet**, we recommend. **Rhubarb** sow; plant roots. **Sage** sow; plant. **Tomato** sow in hotbed. **Sun Rise** ripens first. **T. T. Tomato** is best for succession. **Turnip** sow; but generally, be it observed, so far north as Philadelphia, these directions will apply better to April than to March.

SOUTHERN. Southward of Washington, **Peas** continue to plant. Set out **Red Seal Onion Sets**. **Beans**, **Landreth's Scarlet**, the best in existence, and **Stringless Green Pod**, plant. **Cabbage Plants** from Winter beds transplant, especially **Landreth's Earliest**; also **Jersey Wakefield**. Remember, to have fine head **Cabbage** and **Lettuce**, deep cultured and highly manured soil is required. **Onions** sow, our **Extra Early Red**. It is remarkably early. **Leeks** sow. **Turnips** sow a few; they may succeed. **Potatoes** plant. **Carrots** and **Parsnips** sow, if enough were not sown last month. **Mustard**, **Bloodsdate**, and **Landreth's Forcing Lettuce**, for small salad, sow at least once a fortnight. **Parsley** sow. **Tomatoes** sow in warm situation; those from the hotbed may be set out. **Peppers** sow close of this month. **Watermelons**, **Landreth's Boss** and **Arkansas Traveler**, sow; also **Extra Early Cantaloupe**, **Acme**, and **Black Paris**. **Cucumbers**, **First and Choice**, sow. **Okra**, **Landreth's Long Green Pod**, sow; also **Squash** and **Pumpkin**. **Beets** and other root crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated: **Celery**, **Paris Golden**, and **Spinach** sow. **Asparagus-beds** dress, if not already done. **Strawberry-beds** set out. **French Artichokes**, if slipped and dressed last month, should have attention.

APRIL.

NORTHERN. The exact time at which certain seeds should be sown must depend not only on location in respect to latitude, but also on the nature of the soil; if it be heavy a little delay will rather promote than retard our object—the common sense of each one must be used.

Asparagus sow, or plant roots, if not attended to last month. Wherever practicable, a bed of sufficient size should be made to permit an ample supply without cutting every feeble shoot which peeps above the surface; indeed, where space and means admit, two beds should be maintained, and cut alternate seasons. For directions for making an **Asparagus-bed** see article upon **Asparagus**. **Beans**, **Landreth's Scarlet**, sow. **First in Market** is the earliest. **Beets**, **Early and Long**, sow. **Cabbage**, **Reedland**, **Early Drumhead** and **Flat Dutch**, sow freely, that there be enough for the fly and to plant out in July for Autumn use. **Carrots**, **Extra Early Forcing** and **Ox Heart**, sow. **Celery** sow, if not sown last month. **Cress** sow. **Cucumbers**, **Landreth's Choice**, **Landreth's First**, sow in warm spot. **Horse-radish** plant if not done. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Leek** sow. **Lettuce** sow in drills, also plant from beds of last Autumn's sowing. **Marjoram Sweet** sow. **Mustard**, for Salad, sow. **Melons** sow; see our new varieties. **Nasturtiums** sow. **Onions**, **Buttons** for table use plant, try **Red Seal Sets**, and sow **Bloodsdate Set Seeds**, white red, and yellow, thickly for sets. **Parsley** sow. **Parsnips**, **Bloodsdate**, **Sugar**, sow. **Peas**, **Early** and **Late**, for a suc-

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D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

cession, sow. **Potatoes** plant; **Irish Cobbler** is a variety of very superior quality. **Radish**, **Earliest White**, **Prussian**, **Golden Globe**, **White Summer** and **Lady Finger**, sow for succession. **Salsify** sow. **Sage** sow or plant. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow at short intervals. **Thyme** sow or plant. **Tomato** sow on border, to succeed those sown in hotbeds.

SOUTHERN. Spring-sown **Cabbage** will now be fit to transplant; manure well, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; deep tillage is demanded by the **Cabbage** tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow **Reedland Early**, **Late Mountain**, **Late Flat Dutch**, **Drumhead**, **Flat Dutch**, and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage** seed for plants to be set out in June. **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli** may be sown. **Carrots**, **Parsnips**, **Beets**, previously sown, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the roots may now be made. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onions**, set out in the Autumn, should be fit for use. Sow **Leeks** for Winter use. **Turnips** sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the **Potato Vines**. Sow **Radishes**, the **White Summer** and **Golden Globe** are the best for the season. **Lettuce** may be drilled where intended to head. Sow **Celery**, plant more **Cucumbers**, **Melons**, **Squashes**. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well-rotted sod, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications. **Okra**, **Long Green Pod**, sow if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

MAY.

NORTHERN. During the past month the hardier vegetables have been sown, and by the middle of the present one all will have been put in.

Beans, **Bush**, plant for succession; **Landreth's Scarlet** are the best. **Lima**, **Carrollua**, **Monstrous Poddid**, and other **Pole Beans** may now be planted. **Beets**, **Long**, sow. **Cabbage**, set out plants and sow seed for Autumn supply. **Pepper** plant. **Carrot**, **Nantes**, sow. **Cauliflower** in frames, remove glasses. **Celery** weed and sow more. Crops which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. **Cucumber**, **Jersey Pickle**, plant. **Lettuce**, **Reliable**, **Largest of All**, and **Virginia Solid Header**, sow in drills to stand, thin out to four inches. **Melons** plant; the best is **Landreth's Boss** and **Long Light Idug**; among **Citrons** or **Muskmelons** the **Extra Early** is the first to ripen. **Parsnips** thin out, if ready.

We have, in former issues of our CATALOGUES, recommended a Farmers' Kitchen-Garden, where nearly all the preparation of the land may be done by horse-power, and thus most ample supplies of vegetables be obtained at all seasons, without hand labor or occupation of time which may not readily be spared from farm duties.

SOUTHERN. **Beans**, **Snap**, **Lima**, and **Carrollua**, plant; also the **Southern Prolific**, a pole variety of extraordinary worth—try it. The **Crescent Pole** is good. **Cabbage** sow for Winter. **Lettuce**, sow **Landreth's Cutting** and **Golden Curled**. **Radish**, sow the **Golden Globe** and **White Summer**. **Melons**, **Cucumbers**, and **Squashes** may be put in. **Corn**, **Landreth's Sugar** and **Evergreen Sugar**, plant for succession. **Pepper** and **Tomato** sow, for plants for later crops. **Sweet Potato** set out in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it; otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

At the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, we would remind our Southern friends that we of the North find no outlay of money or labor yield so rich return, in comparison with the amount expended, as that devoted to the Kitchen-Garden.

JUNE.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crop. The rapid growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commended. Good implements are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors, but the profit which attends the judicious application of both time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on, and be of untold cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus-beds keep clean. **Beans**, **Bush** or **Bunch**, plant for succession, and cultivate those in growth. **Beets**, thin to four inches. **Broccoli**, plant out those sown in April. **Cabbage** also, especially the sorts which it is desired shall come into use in September and October. In advance of the Winter varieties. **Celery**, plant out a portion for early use. **Cucumbers**, sow successive crops of **Choice** and **Turkey**. **Corn**, **Landreth's Sugar**, plant for a succession. **Endive** sow. **Leeks** thin or transplant. **Peas**, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow **Bloomsdale Ruta-Baga Turnip**.

Send your order for Turnip Seed; see our list of approved varieties.

SOUTHERN. Plant **Beans**; transplant **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli** and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. **Cucumbers**, **Melons**, and **Squashes** may be planted. Sow **Tomato** for a succession, beginning with the **Early Jersey**, **Aeue** and **Perfection**. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

Mail us your order for Turnip Seeds; you will want them in July and August. Our Midsummer Catalogue will be ready July 1.

JULY.

NORTHERN. This, like June, is the month of labor in the garden. Weeds are in rapid growth, plants are to be set out, and various matters require attention.

Beans, **Landreth's Scarlet**, plant for succession. **Beets**, the stock-feeding varieties, **Long Blood**, **Sugar**, **Mangold-Wurzel**, may be planted for stock as late as the first of July. June is, however, much better. **Beets**, **Early Blood-red Turnip** and **Half-Long** for late Winter and Spring use, may be sown. **Cabbage** plant. The Winter sorts of **Cabbage** should now be planted out; where many are to be transplanted, it is proper to await a suitable time—a heavy rain or showery weather; but in a small garden **Cabbages** may be transplanted almost at any season by careful watering, and, if need be, shading. **Celery** plant. **Endive** sow. **Peas**, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. **Turnips** of all kinds sow. Don't let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

Send us your order at once, that you may be prepared to take advantage of favorable rains to sow the seed.

SOUTHERN. Under favorable conditions, plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Transplant **Leeks**. Sow **Nantes Carrots** and **Parsnips**. Sow **Endive** for early crop. A few **Turnips** may be sown. Transplant **Celery** for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. **Spinach** may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the result scarcely repays the labor. **Irish Potatoes** plant. **Cucumbers**, **Short Prolific** and **Jersey Pickle**, plant for pickles. Our remarks on the **Ruta Baga** apply with increased force in the South, where pasturage is less abundant than in a cooler climate; besides, it is most wholesome food for man as well as beast. Usually, at this season, the extreme heat and prevailing drought render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale, imported stuff not infrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the best source and irrespective of price. That offered "remarkably cheap" is usually dead in the end.

Have you ordered your seeds for Autumn sowing?

AUGUST.

NORTHERN. The work of this month does not vary materially from the month just closed. **Cabbage** for Winter use, may head if planted at once. **Celery** earth up; plant for future use. **Endive** plant. **Beans**, **Bush** or **Snap**, plant; tender **Snaps**, gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. **Lettuce**, **Fore-lug** and **Reliable**, sow in drills to head. **Peas** sow. This vegetable is a deficiency in Autumn, and should more frequently appear at table. **Landreth's Extra Early**, sown latter end of this month and beginning of next, perfect before frost. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow for Autumn use; for Winter use sow next month. **Radishes** sow, the **Celestial**, the **Golden Globe** and **Prussian Scarlet Turnip Rooted** for Autumn use.

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David Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

Ruta Baga sow without delay, if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground packs and the seed is lost. **Large Early Red Top Globe**, **Southern Snow-White Globe** and **Amber Globe Turnips** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German**.

SOUTHERN. **Cabbage Seed**, **Reedland Early Drumhead** sow to head in November. We also commend for family use **Early Jersey Wakefield**, **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow **Landreths' Pink Heart**, **Collards**, **Onions**, plant sets for Autumn. **Carrots** sow. **Squash** sow. **Ruta Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals. **Bloomsdale Swede** is the longest keeper of all Turnips. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce**, **Forcing**, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow **Egg Plant** seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

SEPTEMBER.

NORTHERN. Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing Spring. **Roots** are to be divided and re-set. **Strawberry Beds** planted. **Cabbage**, **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead** sow, to plant out in the Autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting-time in the Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia. **Turnips**, the **Early Dutch** and **Red Topped**, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. **Celery** earth up. **Corn Salad** sow for Winter salad. **Lettuce**, **Virginia Solid Header**, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the **Bloomsdale Reliable White Cabbage** and **Bloomsdale Early Summer**. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow early in month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. **Turnips** and **Ruta Baga** cultivate.

SOUTHERN. The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage** sown last month; **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, also the **Early Jersey Wakefield**, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the fore part of next month sow **Bloomsdale Flat Dutch**, **Late Mountain** and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage** to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow more **Turnips**. **Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onion** seed may be sown for a general crop if **Philadelphia Buttons** or sets to plant are not at hand. **Carrots** sown now will be fit to use in December. **Spinach** may be sown from time to time; **Endive** also. **Celery** plants need tillage. **Lettuce** may be sown; **Golden Curled** and **Landreths' Forcing** are rare sorts. Sow **Radishes** frequently; don't forget **Winter Radishes**, **Celestial** and **Strasbourg**. Plant **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion** Sets.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is **Good Seed**. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

OCTOBER.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—the Autumn is upon him. The principal labors are the protection of the crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out **Trees** and **Shrubs**. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Cabbage** plant out in sheltered location and on light land for next season's use. **Beets** and **Carrots** store now or early next month. **Lettuce** plant out for next Spring.

Potatoes dig. **Spinach** sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. **Bloomsdale Spinach** and **Ever Ready** drill for use in Spring.

SOUTHERN. **Beans** planted last month cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** hoe. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion** Sets set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. **Garlic** and **Eschallots** plant. **Spinach** for Winter use sow. **Celery** earth up in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also **Lettuce** for Spring use. **Radishes** sow as required. **Artichokes** dress, preparatory for Winter. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Strawberries** transplant. **Peas**, **Landreths' Extra Early**, sow. Plant **Onion** Sets, **Red** and **White Bermuda**, also **Pearl**. Set out **Onion** Sets for Winter and Spring **Scallions**. **Bloomsdale Kale** sow for Winter use.

NOVEMBER.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees**, **Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. **Asparagus-beds** Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages** place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. **Onions** in store examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of **Turnips** should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root-Culture.

SOUTHERN. The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. **Peas** sow; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend **Tom Thumb** and **American Wonder**; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers, and are, withal, quite early; also **Little Gem**, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to Autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, for the same reason, and if planted on ground manured *excessively high*, will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any **Pea** known to us. **Cabbage**, if plants remain, set out. **Onion** Sets plant. **Celery** blanch. **Salad** sow on sheltered spots. **Radishes** sow; if frosts kills them, it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of **Landreths' Seeds** are to be had. Try again. Drill **Bloomsdale Spinach** and **Ever Ready** for Spring use, also **Rosette Kale** and **Forcing Lettuce**.

This is the month to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year.

DECEMBER.

NORTHERN. **Compost** prepare. **Dung** prepare for hotbeds. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Radish** and **Salad** sow in frames. **Trench** and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for **Landreths' Seeds**. Do it without delay.

SOUTHERN. In the far South, **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow **Landreths' Earliest**, **Select Jersey Wakefield**, and **Reedland Early Drumhead** to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over the **Spinach**, thin it as you collect for daily use. **Onion** Sets may still be planted. Prepare ground for **Carrots**. Earth up **Celery** in dry weather. Tie up **Endive**. Prune **Fruit Trees**, **Vines**, etc. Transplant all hardy **Trees**.

December closes the year, and if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order **Landreths' Seeds** early. Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

In September, send for our Catalogue of Bulbs for Autumn planting.

Secure Your Seeds a Month Previous to Planting Season. Get Landreths' Only.

Vagaries in Gardening.

To Illustrate the Inexplicable Results of Seed Planting, we cite the following cases, A, B C, D, E, and F.

A—In March, 1897, out of one bag we supplied Seed of Onion—Yellow Strasburg—to two growers of Onion Sets, neighbors of ours, both experienced men, located about four miles apart.

One of these men harvested seven bushels of fine Sets to each pound of Seed planted. The other man harvested nothing but a crop of thick-necks, or stags, not one-fourth bushel of good Sets to the pound of Seed planted—not over one-fourteenth of the results of the first man.

This cannot be explained, only the inference drawn that the soil conditions as respects fertility, pulverization, past crops, rain-fall, and sunlight—some one of them had all to do with the results.

If the land was poor the crops might have been expected to have been short, but the crop was not rich and why it should have turned out all stags is one of the mysteries of gardening.

An ignorant man would insist it was in the Seed and would not believe us that the Seed was the same in both instances. While gardeners are all the time meeting such cases as here related, they seldom learn to reason the thing out but blame the Seed Merchant.

B—"In the Spring of 1896 I purchased one pound Landreth's Golden Globe Radish Seed, which, when drilled, much to my disappointment and great loss, shot immediately to seed, failing to produce the first sign of a bulb. The next Spring, '97, my wife, unknown to me, sowed the balance of the Seed out of the same package and more perfect Radishes were never seen, showing that no Seed should be condemned upon one failure, while there never was a worse failure, or a greater success than is here related."

C—And here another from an Onion Set grower: "In March, 1897, I purchased 300 pounds of Strasburg Onion Seed from D. Landreth & Sons, and sold 100 pounds to my neighbor who drilled it that same day. I did not drill till ten days later. My neighbor and a friend adjoining my friend harvested over 300

bushels to the acre. I did not get 200 bushels, of which a large proportion were stags. I am positive the cause was the later drilling, for the seed in both instances was the same."

D—Last year a lot of 500 pounds of Watermelon Seed taken from a fruit fully developed, when tested two months after cleaning, failed to germinate over sixteen per cent. We then placed the Seed around a stove in a warm room and after being subjected to the drying effect for two days, the Seed when put into earth quickly responded to moisture and germinated ninety-five per cent—the meat in the Seeds on the occasion of its first trial, was not dry but damp and not susceptible to the effects of outside moisture.

E—Within the last few days a lot of Gherkin Seed returned to us as possessing only seven per cent of vitality, shows ninety-three per cent after soaking in water for four or five hours and then tested in earth. This the result of a hard shell resisting the moisture of the earth, while a liberal application of water penetrated the shell and started the vital forces. A thoughtless gardener would have insisted that the Seed was bad.

F—Among the many Cabbage fields on Bloomsdale, we have now standing two large tracts, both of the same variety, both set from small plants, out of the same seed bed—both in pedigree and early development precisely the same, but with this difference in treatment—one field was set from the bed in July, the other field set from the bed in August—four weeks apart in period of transplanting from original seed bed to permanent locations. Now, what is the result? An appearance so different as to seem to be of two distinct breeds of plants. In one field the plants squatting close to the earth with stalks two inches long. In the other the heads up in the air with stalks eight and nine inches long. This, the result of variable climatic conditions at those periods of development when the plants were most subject to physical moulding, every student of vegetable physiognomy knows.

SOAKING SEEDS.

Careful gardeners who will do it carefully will find that the soaking of many varieties of seed before planting is a valuable guarantee for a perfect stand and reduced labor in weed-killing. Try soaking Seeds of Egg-plant, Celery, Parsley and Tomato. Soak them over night in water over 80 degrees and under 100 degrees, and plant the next morning.

The soaked Seed should be firmed into the soil, that is, the soil over the seed gently pressed down upon the Seed, that the soil may be brought into close contact with every part of the Seed, and stimulate it to continue the germinative process already started by the soaking, otherwise germination might be checked and time lost, if not the entire crop. Soaked Seed always does better when placed in wet or damp soil than if in dry, for in the latter case the dry soil too quickly extracts the moisture from the Seed.

QUALITY IN CANTALOUPE.

Few people get Cantaloupes of the same sweetness, high aroma and luscious quality as they did years ago, and the question naturally arises as to the cause. That can be easily answered by the simple statement that much of the Seed is saved by persons who do not know themselves what is good. To them a Melon is a Melon, and so long as Seed Dealers demand declining prices, lower, year after year, that they may sell at lower prices to planters, so long will the planters get Seed as bad as they are cheap.

A visit of an hour to LANDRETH'S Reedland Farm, in Cantaloupe season, will afford a more practical illustration of the merits of good planting Seed stock, and a good selection of varieties, than a volume of type matter, however well written.

CATALOGUE.



These Prices are merely suggestive, and are for small quantities only, postage paid, by the packet and ounce, but by the quart, postage extra. A special price-list accompanies or is bound in each catalogue, and if mislaid can be had upon application. Latest prices issued upon the first of each month. Send for a copy. For postage and package charges, see Hints to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

GENERAL RULE—Cover Seeds Four Times Their Least Diameters.

Artichoke.

FRENCH SEED.

Cynara scolymus—*Artichaut*—*Alcachofa*
—*Artichoke*—*Artiskok*.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards
of Row,

stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 60c.

Artichoke.

JERUSALEM TUBERS.

Helianthus Tuberosus—*Topinambour*—*Erdapfel*—*Namara*.

It is propagated alone by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent in garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel \$2.75.

Asparagus.

Asparagus—Officinalis—Asperge—Es-
parrago—Spargel—Asparagus.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of
Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

cumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches, six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March to any point within 1000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4000 plants are required to the acre.

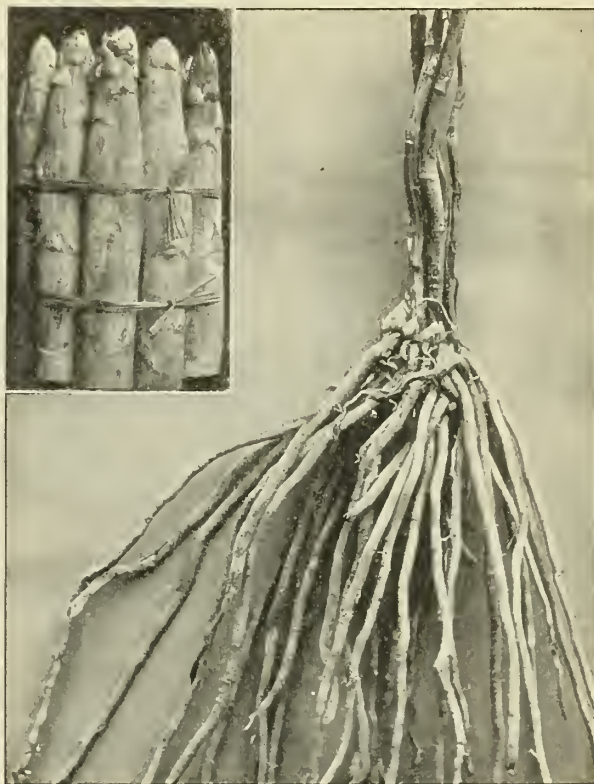
One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring, or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut bay, straw or leaves.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, at eighteen inches to the row. Artichoke in a congenial climate will

This should not be confounded with the French Artichoke, being a plant of an entirely distinct character—a species of the sunflower, growing to a height of six or eight feet. The edible portions are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day.



AN ASPARAGUS ROOT.

At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.

SEED. { **PALMETTO.**—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
{ **COLOSSAL.**—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROOTS.

{ **PALMETTO.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$4.00.
{ **COLOSSAL.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$4.00.
(See illustration above.)



BUSH OR DWARF BEANS



Phaseolus vulgaris—*Haricots nains*—*Frijoles*—*Strupz* oder *Brech-Bohnen*—*Busk-eller* *Berk-Bönnern*.

THESE MATURE FOR TABLE THIRTY TO FIFTY DAYS FROM GERMINATION, ACCORDING TO VARIETY.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and One-half Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline to \$3 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation and near-by competition.

GREEN-POD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET.—This is well-named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flageolets, and the hard, white, dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition three to five days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in 27 to 28 days, from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at

the top of the list among Table Beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems. Added to the very valuable qualities of extra early maturity and entire freedom from strings is to be considered the enormous productiveness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., per qt. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

MOHAWK, OR EARLY BROWN SIX WEEKS.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.



Relative development of 22 varieties of Bush Beans. All sown same day in parallel rows. All pulled the same day. The first 10 in edible condition.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Landreth's First in Market. | 5. Dwarf Horticultural. | 10. Best of All. | 15. Refugee Wax. | 19. White Valentine. |
| 2. Mohawk. | 6. Extra Early Red Valentine. | 11. Currie's Rust-Proof. | 16. Landreth's Scarlet. | 20. White Wax. |
| 3. China Red Eye. | 7. Extra Early Refugee. | 12. Dwarf Kidney Wax. | 17. Landreth's Saddleback Wax. | 21. Blackseed Saddleback. |
| 4. Long Yellow. | 8. Dwarf Black Wax. | 13. Pink-Eye Wax. | 18. Yosemite Wax. | 22. Crystal Wax. |
| | 9. Improved Golden Wax. | 14. Detroit Wax. | | |

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS—Continued.



TRUE DWARF LIMA.

LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

CHINA RED EYE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Vine more compact than the Improved or Common Refugee, and earlier by a week in maturity. Pods round, succulent, stringless. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

REFUGEE.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in *forty* days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20cts.

WHITE VALENTINE.—The pods are green, round, stringless, succulent, curved in form, and of highest excellence both for market and family garden. Pods reach maturity *thirty-five* days after germination. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30 cts.

HORTICULTURAL DWARF OR WREN'S EGG.—A Bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

BEST OF ALL.—Very productive, in showy pods, long, half round, undulating green, with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

WAX POD VARIETIES.

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about *forty* days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

GOLDEN WAX.—Maturing for the table in about *thirty-five* days from germination. A flat podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow-wax pod varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

DETROIT WAX.—Fine sort, foliage tinted yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

CRYSTAL WAX.—Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

WHITE WAX.—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table *thirty-seven* days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETHS' SCARLET.—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable *scarlet*-seeded, *yellow*-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in *thirty-five* days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. Landreths' Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreths'. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

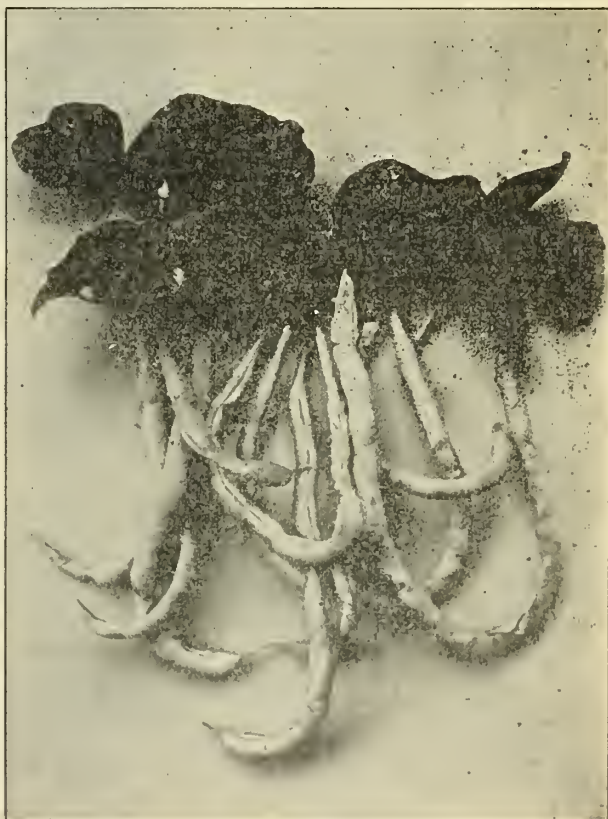
DWARF KIDNEY WAX.—Seed smaller than Landreths' Scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

TRUE DWARF LIMA.—This is not a small Carolina or Sewee as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 7 feet apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DWARF CAROLINA.—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seedsmen call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 10c., per qt. 30c.

DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S.—This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us four years before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.



SICKLE BEANS.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

MATURING FOR TABLE FORTY-FIVE TO NINETY DAYS FROM GERMINATION.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean Poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

CREASEBACK OR FAT HORSE BEAN, 45 DAYS.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Matures in *seventy* days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless when very young. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A large podded variety of the Southern Prolific—much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Known variously as Kentucky Wonder and Old Homestead. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

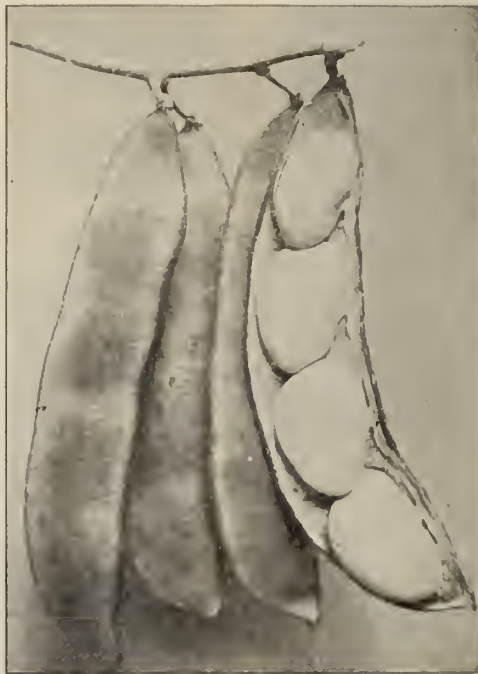
SICKLE BEAN.—So named by reason of its pod being curved like a sickle. In quality it is similar to the Southern Prolific. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

WHITE DUTCH OR CASE KNIFE.—Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—A good snap-short. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in *seventy-five* days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SCARLET RUNNER.—The leading table Pole Bean in English markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.



EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA.

HORTICULTURAL.—A showy Bean maturing in *eighty* days. Pods green dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

GIANT WAX, RED SEED.—An acquisition among the Pole Beans. Pods long, clear waxy yellow, succulent, tender, fine flavor. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 75 DAYS.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA.—Under favorable conditions three or four days earlier than the Large Lima. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LARGE JERSEY LIMA.—Matures *ninety* days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels of green pods per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

CHALLENGER LIMA.—A productive pole variety producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

ENGLISH BROAD BEANS.

In the South the Mazagan Bean can be planted in January, February and March, and matures in *seventy* days from germination. They are eaten green in the young pod the same as other green Beans, and are esteemed by reason of their extreme earliness. Sow thinly in drills, 2 or 3 feet apart, and treat the same as for Dwarf Beans. Thin out to six inches.

EARLY MAZAGAN LONG POD.—Matures in *fifty* days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

BROAD WINDSOR.—Matures in *fifty* days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

BROCCOLI.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for cutting in the Spring.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—BOILED.—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly put in a saucepan with light butter-sauce No. 2, with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to a hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CATTLE BEETS or Mangold-Wurzels.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent of the gross weight. The mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

YELLOW GLOBE.—Its tap root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED GLOBE.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties, more easily handled; SEVENTY TONS to the acre are not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW OVAL.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden root stalk. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—In England EIGHTY TONS have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NORBITON LONG GIANT.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



GOLDEN TANKARD MANGOLD-WURZELS.

TABLE BEETS.

Beta vulgaris—Betterave—Remolacha—Rothbe oder Runkelrübe—Röbbede.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY DIRIGO.—One of the earliest Beets in cultivation, and very choice in shape and qualities. Early as either the Egyptian or Eclipse. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

EDMANDES' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



MAMMOTH
LONG RED MANGOLD-WURZEL.

ARLINGTON FIRST EARLY.—Midway between the Eclipse and the Edmands. An excellent variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

COLUMBIA.—Nearly identical with the Eclipse. Very showy, smooth skin, red flesh. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BASSANO, or EXTRA EARLY TURNIP.—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY (for forcing), 50 DAYS.—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and hardier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border. A remarkably fine sort and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LENTZ TURNIP.—Very early and desirable. Short leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP.—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED TURNIP (Dewing's).—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED.—Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



TABLE BEETS.

PHILADELPHIA PERFECTION.—This is similar to the Half-Long Blood-Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BLOOD RED (very rich).—Resist drought better than any other varieties of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring till Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnip-tops, or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUGAR BEETS.

For Sugar Making and Cattle Food.

We hope to persuade our progressive customers to plant Sugar Beet Seed to determine if their soils and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of Beet roots of fair size, and of from ten to fourteen per cent of sugar.

Only an actual test in distinct localities will demonstrate the capabilities of a district—the requirements being principally climatic—freedom from both intense heat and continued dry weather.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this subject, as the making of sugar from Beets is the coming agricultural development of the United States—a new birth—a revelation; that occupation for farmers, fortunately situated, which will raise agriculture out of its slough of despond.

In Europe there are 1400 sugar factories, and in the United States there is room for 1000 factories employing 100,000 men, engaged in handling 40,000,000 tons of roots, the product of 4,000,000 acres, bringing to the farmer growers \$150,000,000 annually.

To accomplish this there would be required an investment of quite \$300,000,000, and an expenditure each year of \$5,000,000 for the necessary seed. At present the best strains of Sugar Beet Seed are produced in Germany, but soon Beet Seed of the sugar-making varieties will be largely produced in the United States. We are believers that America and Americans can do anything that can be done elsewhere.

SILESIAN SUGAR.—This form of Sugar Beet is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED-TOP SUGAR.—A White-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown; very early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED.—A leading sugar-making sort. Doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

IMPERIAL SUGAR.—Skin cream-color; flesh white; average fifteen tons per acre. Its high percentage of carbohydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Per pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CABBAGE.

We have been engaged in growing Cabbage Seeds for One Hundred and Fifteen Years, or since 1784, and should know something about what we write.

Brassica oleracea capitata—Chou Pomme—Col repollo—Rappfel—Kaal.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

There is not a month in the year nor a day in the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some of the gardening sections of the country. It is therefore impossible to name periods for sowing. That must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbage seed should be sown in February for an early Summer crop, and April or May for an Autumn crop, and in September and October for an early Spring crop. The seed is sown in rows of a foot apart, and after the plants reach a height of three or four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows at three or four feet and at intervals of one-and-a-half to two feet in the row.

The question is of frequent occurrence: Why cannot private families have head Cabbage as early as market gardeners? Simply because of imperfect culture and insufficient manuring. To produce a successful crop of Cabbage the soil must naturally or artificially contain potash, phosphate, nitrogen. These are all found in good barnyard manure and in some commercial fertilizers. If these resources are not available, the potash can be had in kainit; the phosphoric acid in bone, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen in dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop without stint and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn; turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tickling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown South for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent till the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of ten days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent of the plants in a Cabbage field should, on an average, produce marketable heads; though sometimes ninety-five per cent have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$8.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

We especially call attention to our Fine First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CABBAGE.—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sm. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

CABBAGE—Continued.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES.—Almost as early as Jersey Wakefield, with the advantage of larger growth; color deep green; leaves smooth; stands the sun. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK.—The hardest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLATHEAD.—Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flathead. A variety which may be planted close, UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLAT-HEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Ask for Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



REEL LAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.

REEL LAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener, or an amateur, we recommend the Reel Land Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reel Land Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reel Land to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners in the South assure us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in their section. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT.—An old-style, early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NEW YORK EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval; color bluish green with lighter-colored veins; stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND.—Ten days later than the Reel Land Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons' Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successfully and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-round or all-seasons' sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large; always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we commend it UNHESITATINGLY. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH.—A variety for early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SUCCESSION.—Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts, and much earlier than the late sorts. Similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very large fine heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South, where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in the early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EARLY BRUNSWICK.—Early for a large flat; very short stemmed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ALL SEASONS.—Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LATE VARIETIES.

Much IMPORTED Late Cabbage Seed is offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that Imported Seed of the late varieties is absolutely worthless.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (*very choice*).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads, perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing," that is to say, not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LOW DUTCH.—A large, late form of Late Drumhead. Vigorous in leaf, a big header. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

AUTUMN KING.—Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than Late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably fine sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half-round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts and as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

DANISH BALL HEAD.—The best keeping of all Winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other Cabbage known. Very popular in the Northwestern States. Shiploads of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BERGEN MAMMOTH.—Among the largest of the Cabbages grown by us. Plant hardy and a rank feeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CABBAGE—Continued.

BUNCOMBE—A favorite in mountain districts of the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

HOLLANDER—A late distinct sort, long stalked, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a line keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GREEN GLAZED—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

RED DUTCH—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ULM SAVOY—One of the best among the foreign ranks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY—This is undoubtedly the **BEST TYPE** of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it *boils like marrow*, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with *low-priced imported seeds*. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Cabbage=Growing in the Gulf States.

There is probably, not one vegetable in the whole list as largely grown in private gardens for family use, and grown on a large scale for shipping commercially, as the Cabbage, and there is not, we believe, one whose habits and nature are so little understood by many of those cultivating it, though perhaps so engaged for many years. Marked variations in the character of the product, and sometimes even an entirely worthless crop as the reward for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, time and labor, is not infrequently charged to causes that are very far from being the correct ones, and in looking around for some one to blame for the failure the seedsman is generally settled upon as being the one at fault, while a little consideration of the habits of the Cabbage plant will clearly show the failure has been brought about entirely by the workings of nature, and, the causes existing, no other result could be looked for.

A brief statement of the habits and nature of the plant, with a few simple rules carefully observed, may prevent a failure and the loss of a crop in the future. These remarks will apply more particularly to growing Cabbage in Florida and the Gulf States from the fact that it is in these sections where the whole operation is conducted, as might be said, "out of season," and against nature.

It is a well-known fact that after the plant has once started its growth, if perfection is to be obtained, it **must not be checked more than once**, and this one check is given when the plant has been transferred from the seedbed to the open field. After this has been done, and the growth has been resumed, any further check often results in changing the plant from a biennial to an annual, and when the growth is again resumed there will be an effort to go to seed and not to head, which will be more or less accomplished according to the length of time the growth has been retarded. While some plants will send up the seed stalks to full blooming development, others will make a tall, branching growth of leaves like a Collard, some a smaller, leafy growth, as Kale, while in other cases the central buds will be merely forced upward, making apparently round and cone-shaped Cabbage, and the field will look like a mixture of many kinds and varieties of plants.

This second checking of the growth may come from a decided fall in temperature which, while not enough to kill or wilt the leaves, absolutely stops

for a time the growth, and many a planter has been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured only to find later on that it had been practically ruined. The cause being there, the result was certain, especially if the soil is heavy.

A long-continued drought, with a light soil, will produce a similar result, and will also, sometimes, from the fact that the check in the growth is not absolute, cause the shedding of a part of the foliage and produce nothing but very small, hard knotty heads, for plenty of moisture is an absolute necessity for the growth of a perfect Cabbage, in connection with plenty of fertilizer.

These checks to the growth of the Cabbage appear from our observations, extending over many years, to be the cause of the majority of the failures, and we believe if they can be averted much better results will be reached.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly, or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

It might be well in localities where there is apt to be a check by cold, to pursue what is generally termed the lazy man's plan, that is, plant the seed in the field where the Cabbage is to grow to full development, then if there is but one cold check it is the only check to the growth of the plant, and the danger of shooting to seed is avoided. Try a portion of the crop in this way.

It is the practice by many Cabbage growers to plow up high ridges at three feet apart, running east and west, and set out the plants on the south side, thus affording the plants valuable protection from cold north winds.



1 Extra Early Forcing. 3 Pointed Rooted Horn. 5 Orange Danvers.
2 Blunt-Rooted Horn. 4 Ox-Heart. 6 Long Orange.
7 White Belgian

CARROT.

Daucus Carota—Crotte—Zanahoria
—Morre-Rübe—Wortel.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100
Yards of Row. Four Pounds
to the Acre. 60 to 70 Days
from Germination to Ma-
turity for Table.

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

EXTRA EARLY FORCING—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners, as admirably adapted for forcing under glass, or in the open ground. It is stump-rooted, orange in color, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per doz. 15c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, BLUNT-ROOTED—Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, POINTED—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE—Orange. Smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

OX-HEART—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG-RED CORELESS—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET—Short, thick, stump-rooted. Orange. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NANTES—(Third Early)—This is a thick rooted, Half Long Orange Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CARROT—Continued.

LONG ORANGE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

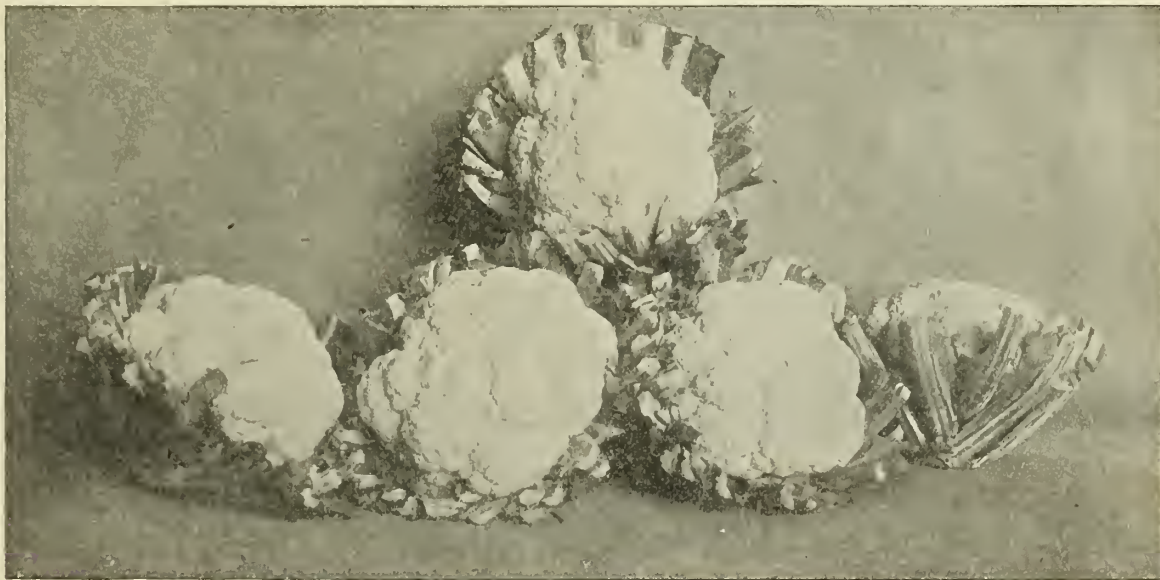
RUBICON.—A half-long scarlet, broad crown quickly reducing to a point, a quick grower and very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleracea botrytis—Chou Fleur—
Coliflor—Blumenkohl—Blaukool.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

require the same rich fertilization and culture—in deed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

THE SEED OF Snowball Cauliflower

Offered for sale by us is not excelled by any strain in the world—no matter whether the price be twice as high or the praise twice as effusive. Our price per ounce is \$3.25.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$3.00.

EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN.—No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We match it against all comers. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$2.60.

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large, white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 40c.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY FRENCH.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

LANDRETH'S RELIABLE.—More certain to head than any in the list. Very hardy, foliage stiff and strong; little affected by insects. Color a distinct blue green. Very reliable. Pkts. 25c.; per oz. \$2.75.

IMPERIAL.—A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkts. 20c.; per oz. \$1.50.

LENORMANDS.—A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.50.

ALGIERS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. Try it. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

LARGE LATE DUTCH.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

CELERY.

Apium graveolens—Celeri—Apio—Sellerie—Scleri.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Maturing in 120 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.



The illustration above represents two varieties and two styles of preparing for market. The short-stalked sort is the Paris Golden, prepared in fan-like form and very attractive.

The tall sort is the Giant Pascal, tied up by aid of a bunching machine—a device on the general plan of an Asparagus buncher, the package being made exactly square and the stalks pressed so tight together as to make a solid and heavy bundle.

DWARF WHITE.—More desirable for the private than the market garden. Hearts white and crisp. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. SOLID, of FINE FLAVOR, and a GOOD KEEPER, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN HEART.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HALF DWARF.—It possesses ALL THE QUALITIES essential to make a perfect Celery—SOLIDITY, never being hollow; FLAVOR, a peculiar nutty quality; VIGOR OF GROWTH, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW.—A large solid golden variety, superior to White Plume, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

WHITE PLUME.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

FIN DE SIECLE.—A white stalked variety of choice flavor. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

RED OR PINK.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and HARDINESS. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PINK PLUME, NEW.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalks beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LARGE WHITE.—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfier sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GIANT PASCAL.—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitability. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCHUMACHER.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart, a fine keeper. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

HARTWELL PERFECTION.—A desirable form of white, solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

COOPER IMPROVED CUTTING OR BRANCHING.—The leaves are used as greens for flavoring soups. The plants pulled when a few inches high and bunched for market. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLAVORING FOR SOUPS.—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COLLARDS.

Brassica Oleracea, Acephala—Choux verts—Winter Rehl—Coles sin Cogollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A loose leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

LANDRETH'S MARROW (note).—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white, marrow-like stalks or stems, which, with the broad, waxy midribs stripped of leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

WHITE CABBAGING.—The leaves and stems all light-green. The plant disposed to form a loose head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

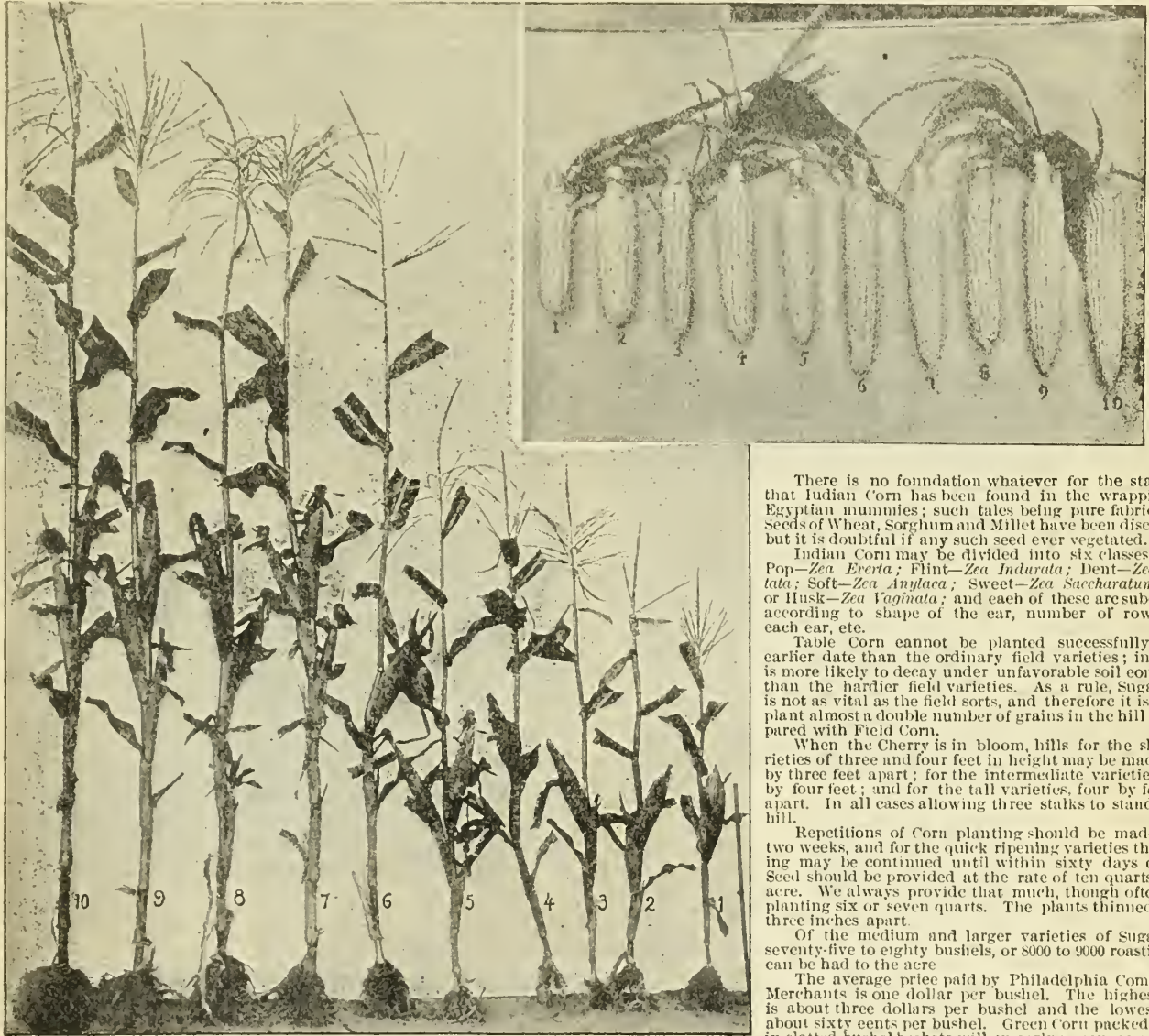
GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons, in the Southern States, the only available form of cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CORN.

Zea—Mais—Maiz Para el uso de la mesa—Weißkorn für Tischgebrauch—Indiansk Korn.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.

This is a native of North and South America, having been found in cultivation by the first European voyagers. Modern researches in Peru and Mexico have given evidence that its culture extends far beyond any historic period.



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Extra Early Beverly. | 2. Extra Early Adams. | 3. Crosby Sugar. | 4. Asylum Sugar. |
| 5. Hickox Sugar. | 6. Early Mammoth Sugar. | 7. Triumph Sugar. | 8. Landreth Sugar. |
| 9. Evergreen Sugar. | 10. Late Mammoth Sugar. | | |

FIELD CORN.

**One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.
120 to 140 Days from Planting to Cutting.**

Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A mammoth-stalked, yet very early ripener, cutting for the shock in 100 days from germination. Grain large, light yellow, cob small, generally two ears on a stalk. Very valuable for culture in the South, because of hardening before the coming of the weevil moth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LEAMING (EARLY).—An early selected variety of Yellow Corn, small grain, weighty, productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Indian Corn has been found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies; such tales being pure fabrications. Seeds of Wheat, Sorghum and Millet have been discovered, but it is doubtful if any such seed ever vegetated.

Indian Corn may be divided into six classes, viz.:—Pop—*Zea Erecta*; Flint—*Zea Indurata*; Dent—*Zea Identata*; Soft—*Zea Amylaca*; Sweet—*Zea Saccharatum*; Pod or Husk—*Zea Vaginata*; and each of these are subdivided according to shape of the ear, number of rows upon each ear, etc.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height may be made three by three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, three by four feet; and for the tall varieties, four by four feet apart. In all cases allowing three stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of Corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within sixty days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of ten quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting six or seven quarts. The plants thinned out to three inches apart.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears can be had to the acre.

The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is one dollar per bushel. The highest price is about three dollars per bushel and the lowest price about sixty cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION. Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

PENNSYLVANIA LONG EARLY YELLOW FLINT.—Long, narrow ears; grain, reddish-yellow and flinty; a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

GOLDEN DENT (SHOWY).—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE WHITE FLINT. Long, slim ears, covered with pure white, flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA EARLY DENT.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks short, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well-filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy-white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE SHEEP TOOTH.—Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE HORSE TOOTH.—Strong, vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

OLD CABIN HOME.—A thick-eared, Southern type of white Corn, with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinarily slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

POP-CORN.—We offer both Smooth White and Rice White. Four quarts will plant an acre. See page 58.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

NOT TRUE SUGAR.

EXTRA EARLY BEVERLY.—A half-sugar variety of the height of Crosby. Ears well made out to the point, grain large, set close in straight rows. Ready for table 56 to 57 days from germination, earlier than the best Corey, while twice as large and twice as productive. A sort destined to be grown by every trucker or market gardener, because of its large size and double extra early habit. Pkts. 25c.; per qt. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

ADAMS EARLY.—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early, and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money-maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SUGAR CORN.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

RED COREY.—A valuable sort, edible 60 days from germination. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

WHITE COREY.—Similar in habit to the Red, but two days earlier, therefore more desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Narragansett. Ears well made out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY SORTS.

EARLY CONCORD SUGAR.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

HICKOX SUGAR.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ASYLUM SUGAR.—Stalk 6 feet, ears long. Desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

LANDRETH SUGAR.—Edible 75 days from germination. A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it without qualification, as being undoubtedly the best Sugar Corn in existence. That is high praise. Plant 4½ x 3 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SQUANTUM SUGAR.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERRY'S HYBRID.—An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

TRIUMPH SUGAR.—A variety following the Asylum in maturity. Sweet, productive and of good appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY MAMMOTH SUGAR.—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EIGHT ROWED SUGAR.—Maturing for table about seventy-five days from germination. Ears long and named from number of rows. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—Rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EVERGREEN SUGAR (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the lower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.

CORN SALAD.

Valerianella olitoria—Mache Commune—Adersalat oder Stedhsalat—Canonigos—Körnsalat.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest lay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEDED).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CRESS.

Lipidium Sativum—Cresson alenois—Garten-Sesfe—Mastuerzo—Tutinkers.

This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

CURLED.—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROAD LEAVED.—A form of salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WATER.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

UPLAND.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus—Concombre—Gurte—Agurker—Kumkummer.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 30 to 60 days from sowing according to variety and season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at five feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8 x 11 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November, and command \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$4 or \$5 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per 100.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.



WHITE SPINE.

FIELD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' FIRST.—Surpassed by few in length and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in 50 days from germination; dark green and desirable. Very poor seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' CHOICE (Extra Early).—The choicest medium sort we have ever offered, green, good length, slim, symmetrical, unexampled in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for Pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say, it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY FRAME.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



LONG GREEN TURKEY.

LONG GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MEDIUM GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—Climbs like a Morning Glory; bears numerous, large, excellent fruit, as good in quality as any other Cucumber when large for slicing and very desirable when young for pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JERSEY PICKLE.—It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over 150,000 bushels of small fruit of this variety are picked annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days. Early Summer sowings in 30 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BOSTON PICKLING, OR BOSTON MARKET.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TURKEY LONG GREEN.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is not the New England Long Green, but a much superior sort, being twice as long and of proportion as shown in illustration. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GERKIN.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for Pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DANDELION.

Taraxacum—Pissinail.

CABBAGING.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

FRENCH GARDEN.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

DUTCH BULBS.

As Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., see Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs mailed free on application 1st of each September.

EGG-PLANT.

Solanum melongena—Aubergine—Eiersflanze—Berengena—Eierplant.

One ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Matures for Table in 100 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation, is best; strong or hot, rank manure, is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off



LANDRETHS' THORNTLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

the direct rays of the sun. If the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Towards Christmas the price of Florida Egg-plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

LANDRETHS' THORNTLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE.—

Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which, by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem, offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg-plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as short, egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet, and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ENDIVE.

Chicorium endivia—Chicorée Endive—Endivien, Salat—Escarola
d'Endivien—Andjivie.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.



SINGLE LEAVES OF ENDIVE.

1. Moss Curled. 2. Green Curled. 3. Broad Leaved.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up till within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pot to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

GREEN CURLED.—A desirable Salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WHITE CURLED.—A variety of white tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MOSS CURLED.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BROAD LEAVED.—Foliage broad and flat. Most productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Landreth's Selection is Unexcelled in the Quality of the

Seed Offered. See pages 7 to 12.

GOURDS.

See page 12.

GRASS SEED.

See pages 2, 3, 55, 56 and 57.

HERBS.

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

ANISE.—*Pimpinella Anisum*—*Anis*—Grüner Anis—*Matalahuga*. A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, or thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot and a half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BORAGE.—*Barago officinalis*—*Bourrache officinale*—*Boretsh*—*Borraja*. A soft, thick-stemmed, annual plant, reaching the height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light-green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light-blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CARAWAY.—*Carum Carvi*—*Corvi*—*Kets-Rümmel*—*Karvj*. The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of above one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10 cts.; per oz. 10c.

CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus*—*Cardoon*—*Arbon*—*Cardo*. Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CHERVIL.—*Scandix cerefolium*—*Cerfeuil*—*Perifollo*—*Ärbet*—*Kjorvel*. When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardiness. The root is half long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10 cts.; per oz. 10c.

CORIANDER.—*Coriandrum sativum*—*Coriandre*—*Coriander*—*Culantro*. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors, and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DILL.—*Anethum graveolens*—*Aneth*—*Dill*—*Enchlo*. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FENNEL.—*Fenouil*—*Fendel*—*Hinojo*—*Ucukel*. The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

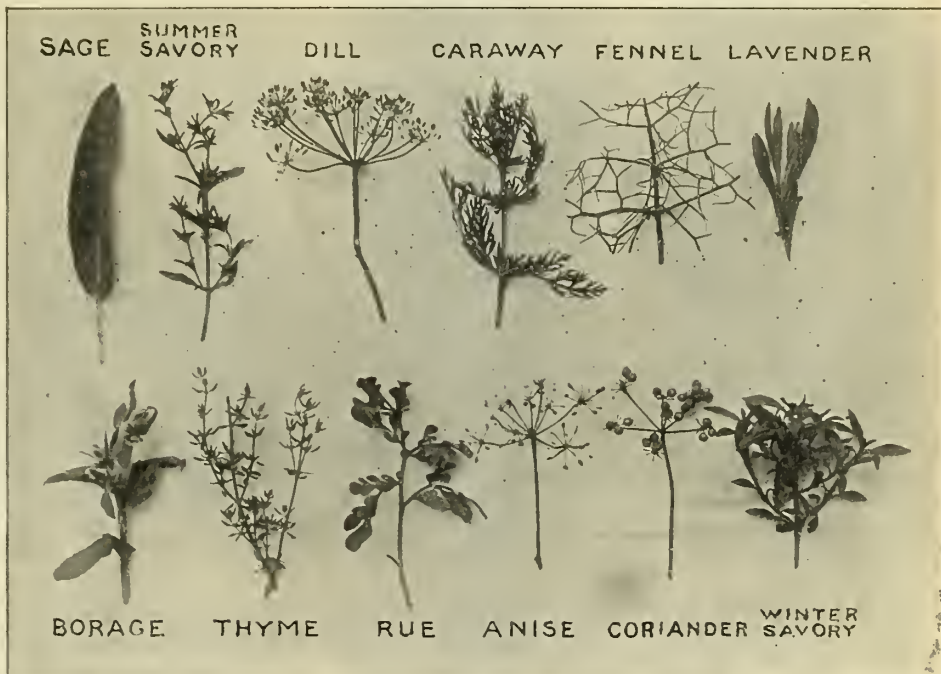
***LAVENDER.**—*Lavandula spica*—*Lavande officinale*—*Lavendel*—*Espiego*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***ROSEMARY.**—*Rosemariaus officinalis*—*Romarin*—*Roßmarin*—*Romero*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

RUE.—*Ruta graveolens*—*Rue*—*Rante*—*Ruda*. A plant of rather disagreeable odor, bitter and pungent, nevertheless used in cooking. Sow the seed in April, in rows of two feet and thin out to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SAGE.—*Salvia officinalis*—*Sauge officinale*—*Salbei*—*Salvia*. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. Foliage abundant, leaves long, narrow and whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 30c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—*Satureia hortensis*—*Sarriette annuelle*—*Bohnenkraut*—*Ajodrea*. An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, pro-



HERBS.

dneing a multitude of straight stems; foliage light blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—*Origanum majorana*—*Marjolaine*—*Majoran*—*Mejorana*. A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one-foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SWEET BASIL.—*Ocymum basilicum*—*Basilic Grand*—*Basilicum*—*Albaca*. An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***THYME.**—*Thymus Vulgaris*—*Thym ordinaire*—*Thymian*—*Tomillo*. The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot, and produces an abundance of small, erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Plant Foods

- Q. Can vegetables and farm crops be divided into classes, each requiring distinct food?
A. Partially so, and divided into three classes:

1. Those requiring an excess of potash, as peas, beans, potatoes, clover, flax.
2. Those requiring much nitrogen, as beets, cabbage, oats, wheat, barley and hemp.
3. Those requiring large amounts of phosphoric acid, as radish, turnip and corn.

KALE.

Brassica Oleracea—Acephala—Chouz verts—

Winter-Kohl—Kohls Sin Cugollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Greens for cutting. Curly, loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.

PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



DWARF GERMAN KALE.

DWARF SCOTCH KALE.

PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MOSBACH.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upward, light yellow-green. Double curled, white, narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10.; per oz. 20c.

NORFOLK.—Color very light green, leaves much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.—Foliage yellowish-green, and similar to the Tall Scotch Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.—Leaves moss curled; color, emerald green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SIBERIAN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

KOHL=RABI.

Brassica Caulorapa—Chou-raves—Knollentohl—Cavola-rapa.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

WHITE VIENNA.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN OR WHITE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LAWN GRASS.

See pages 2 and 3.

LEEK.

Allium porrum—Poireau—Lauch oder Porree—Puerro—Prei.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROUEN.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AS AFFECTING PLANTS.

Q. Do local climatic conditions have much influence upon the growth of plants?

A. It is both curious and very instructive to investigate the effects of climate upon garden vegetables grown from seed. In fact a removal of but a few miles from a locality is in some cases sufficient to produce marked results, not because of a change of soil, for that can be mechanically manipulated, at least on small patches for garden purposes, but entirely because of change in atmospheric conditions. Thus, for instance, Long Island farmers grow very profitable crops of Cauliflower in the vicinity of Philadelphia, only one hundred miles distant, even though the same seed be used—all attributable entirely to a difference of climatic conditions of the two localities. The influence of climate is also observed in the case of the Onion, as in Connecticut there are grown, direct from the seed, thousands of acres of profitable field crops of Onions unrivaled in form, size and color, but the same seed sown in Pennsylvania will only make sets, and poor ones at that, often only stags. Again, Philadelphia-grown Onion seed sown in the vicinity of Philadelphia will always make sets, but it is never profitable to make big bulbs, the climate is against it; but in all other sections this same Philadelphia seed will develop bulbs of full marketable size.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca capitata—*Lactuca pinnatis*—*Steyfjalat*, *Sattidj*—*Lactuca acingollata*—*Krop salad*.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and heat-resisting varieties, which we have selected as standard sorts by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

LANDRETH'S FORCING (RARE).—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head; having no outside leaves, it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is all head, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CURLED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TENNISBALL (WHITE SEEDED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.—Cabbage heading, leaves light in color with a tinge of red on edge, few leaves outside of the head, late to mature but slow to shoot to seed, admirable therefore for market garden. Cultivated by us on our Virginia plantation for shipment to market, is of remarkably good quality. We have sent quantities to Baltimore market, realizing handsome prices. We recommend it by using it ourselves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor. Pkts. 15c.

TENNISBALL (BLACK SEEDED).—An early heading sort of reputation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPERIAL CABBAGE.—A showy white cabbage variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



RELIABLE.

LARGEST OF ALL.

EARLY SUMMER.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN FORCING.—Leaves golden in color, very much savoyed, crumpled on edges with sharp angular twists. A quick-growing sort. Valuable for early use and slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 10c.

BOSTON CURLED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN GATHERING.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BRONZED CURLED.—New sort. A half-cabbage variety of bronze-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BIG BOSTON.—Similar to a large form of Speckled Dutch, without the speckles; a very desirable variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PRIZE HEAD, OR SATISFACTION.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN CURLED.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Resembles a late seeding Tennisball. Very compact, few outside leaves; a good reliable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Landreth's Golden Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HANSON.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CURLED INDIA.—A valuable variety; making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DEACON.—A thoroughly reliable variety, leaves plain and dark green, a good header, medium in size and maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALAMANDER.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE.—A medium-sized Cabbage variety, never failing to head, slow to shoot to seed, and in all respects one of the best sorts ever introduced. Thin leaf, close-folded head, few outside leaves, quick in growth. Recommended to market gardeners for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BOSTON MARKET.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE.—A broad-leaved, vigorous-heading sort. White, showy and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD (SECOND EARLY).—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY SUMMER.—An acquisition of value; medium size, round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; always heading and slow to shoot to seed; qualities which commend themselves to all who aim to raise lettuce either for family use or market. Second early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Known in the vicinity of New Orleans as the Creole. Don't fail to try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRIVATE STOCK.—A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early Spring transplanting into open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE.—For starting in cold frames and setting out in early Spring. Extensively used by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HUBBARD MARKET.—A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LETTUCE—Continued.

MAMMOTH BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A selected strain, with large solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NORFOLK ROYAL CABBAGE.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGEST OF ALL (A LATE SORT).—Magnificent heads, coveted by all who see them. A very large green cabbage variety, very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and market garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A dark green-leaved variety of remarkable vigor, resisting the most severe heat, and highly prized by all who have tried it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROYAL CABBAGE.—Heads large, very showy. Leaves broad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROWN DUTCH.—Bronze leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SLOW SEEDER.—Very meritorious, a long-standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NEW YORK LETTUCE.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG ISLAND WINTER.—Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad, slightly bloated. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING COS.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN COS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE COS.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ALWAYS READY.—Slow to shoot to seed, consequently very valuable and always ready for the table. A good header, of the Cabbage type. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long, narrow, erect leaves which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROMAINE LETTUCE

This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—some white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar loaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in fifty to sixty days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Celery.

TURNIPS FOR GREEN MANURE. WHAT ARE GREEN MANURES?

Why, the soil's own vegetable products for its enrichment, as Grass, Clover, Weeds—anything in the way of a green crop to plow under.

Now, among the entire range of green crops, considering the volume which can be obtained in a short season, considering again the intrinsic value which can thus be obtained, are the

LEAVES AND BULBS OF A TURNIP CROP

of foliage quite ten tons to the acre, and of bulbs twenty-five tons—mostly water, it is true. To be exact, analysis shows that in a ton of **Turnip Bulbs**, eighteen hundred pounds are water, while only four pounds are nitrogen, two pounds phosphoric acid, seven pounds potash. In a ton of the **Turnip Leaves** there are found seven pounds of nitrogen and a larger proportion of phosphoric acid than in the bulbs. These valuable portions in the bulbs and foliage may strike the reader as a small showing, but he must observe that this is to the **TON**, and multiplying these quantities by twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, the general result proves more than satisfactory.

Look at it in Another Way.

Taking a thirty-ton crop as a basis, to equal this snatch crop, obtained in the short space of ninety days' growth, would be required eleven tons of Green Clover, which, even with the quick-growing **Trifolium lucarnatum**, cannot be obtained in less than twelve months. Every farmer recognizes at once the value of red Clover and the time required to obtain a strong stand, and here is a statement which should cause him to stand aghast over the opportunity he has lost to fertilize with Turnips. A green crop to plow under should always be sandwiched between two grain crops, and no green crops can be produced so cheaply, so quickly, and in all respects more profitably than Turnips.

To the Uninitiated

It may seem a pity to turn under a wealth of Turnip tops, waving plumes sixteen to eighteen inches in height, broad spreading, a sheet of living green matter, and covering a still larger volume of succulent food material, smiling bulbs, toothsome bulbs, ready for the market; but let not any weak-minded hesitancy stay the plow. Down with them. Fold them under, out of sight,

and they will reappear in new clothing—it may be in the form of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, or market truck. No farmers in the world are better than the English—they well know the value of Turnips. They use them both for turning under and for sheep food. Fed on the land of their production they afford two profits—the sheep being there fattened and their droppings giving back to the land a large proportion of their original manurial value. All American farmers cannot keep sheep, but they all can plow in Turnips.

It is the Nitrogen

which a Turnip crop appropriates which is their principal fertilizing constituent, their most precious element. This collection of nitrogen is best done by varieties of vigorous foliage as the Norfolk and other large-leaved sorts. Does the every-day farmer ever stop to consider the manurial value of a complete covering of his land as is done by a dense mass of Turnip leaves? Why, a field can be made fertile by covering it with pine boards; not quickly so, but it can be done in time. There is an old proverb that "**Snow is a poor man's manure.**" We add that a Turnip crop is the intelligent poor man's manure.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.

Plow well; if time permits, plow twice or thrice, harrow well, crush clods, harrow again, and continue to harrow till the soil is in fine tilth. Broadcast four pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow in lightly. Do nothing more till after hard frost stops the growth, when fold them under completely out of sight, for nature's hidden influence to prepare them during Winter to feed a succeeding crop. The man who cannot bring himself to plow under all his crop should sow an acre or more to remain standing to satisfy his sentimental nature. Let us look at the cost of an acre of Turnips:

Plowing, harrowing, and the entire preparation of the land, say	\$3 00 per acre.
Labor of broadcasting, nothing	0 00
Seed, four pounds, at (say) 50 cents	2 00
Cost of plowing under	2 00

Total \$7 00

An extravagant estimate; for many farmers can do the entire work at an outlay of four dollars. Dr. Laws, of England, an unquestioned authority, estimates the value of a ton of Turnips at one dollar, based upon the manurial value of a ton of stable manure. Twenty-five tons of Turnips to the acre would therefore be worth twenty-five dollars as a fertilizer.

Take our advice, double the size of your farm, not by purchase of a poor one alongside, but by doubling the producing capacity of those acres you already possess.

WATERMELON.

Citrullis vulgaris—Melon d'Eau—Wassermelonen—Sandia.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf, plant Melons.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain rotting or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at ten feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite four pounds of seed to the acre that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection; with 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, \$49 per hundred. As an average price, \$10 per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than \$1 per hundred. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

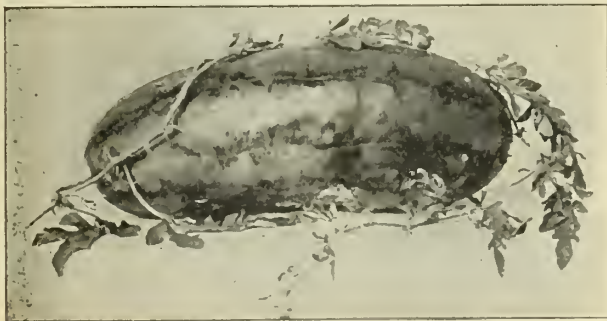
LANDRETHS' BOSS (80 to 90 days to ripen).—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions, Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING.—One of the BEST of ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DARK GREEN RIND ICING.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY (85 days from germination).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ICE CREAM.—Form oblong, skin light in color, seeds white, flesh solid and red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

PEERLESS.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin; light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEM (Kolb).—A solid shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLESNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAMES RIVER.—A long, dark rind Melon of second size, similar to the Joe Johnson and Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty) (75 days from planting to ripening).—A large, long, heavy Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and

small. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LONG DIXIE.—The chunky Dixie was grown largely during the Summers of 1891, 1892 and 1893 as a market Melon, and with unexampled satisfaction. We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong, and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie, as first introduced—longer in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



BRADFORD WATERMELON.

DUKE JONES.—Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter-colored stripes; very prolific and of fine appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BRADFORD.—Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor, seed white, a superior sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GYPSY.—A famous Melon in the Southern States, long and slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IRON CLAD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXCELSIOR.—A large, showy Melon, similar to the Cuban Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CUBAN QUEEN.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN QUEEN.—Form and color somewhat similar to a Long Light Icing, but more chunky and much heavier, exceedingly productive. A fine shipper, being exceedingly tough in rind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INDIANA SWEETHEART.—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRESERVING CITRON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 10c.

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON.

Citron Melon, or Musk Melon—Cucumis Melo—Melon Muscade—Rég-Melone—Melon Muscatel—Meloën.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass matting or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time, or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four and a half feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large, long Melons, like the Reedlind Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushels capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. As an average price 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.



10

OLD JENNY LIND.

10

EXTRA EARLY CITRON (FIRST IN MARKET), 60 DAYS.—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; form half-flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have a fine house and a large family, all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

JENNY LIND.—A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of fifty years. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



EARLY JUNE.

EXTRA EARLY JUNE (FINE).—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny Lind. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY BURLINGTON.—Of Persian origin. A good market sort, deeply ribbed, exceedingly productive, green fleshed, heavily webbed, early, half-round, very showy. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY BRISTOL.—Of Persian origin. An excellent sort, very showy, completely covered with netting, golden between the ribs, flesh green, similar to a small Acme, more oval, a good seller. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PINEAPPLE.—Of first quality; oblong. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY.—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EMERALD GEM.—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



BRISTOL EARLY MARKET.

ACME CANTALOUPE.—A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED JENNY.—Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. A very salable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ATLANTIC CITY.—A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTH JERSEY.—A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green, and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Anne Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—Oval or egg-shaped, slightly pointed at ends, ribs very distinct, entire rind covered with webbing; flesh thick, green mid of rare flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CANTALOUPE—CONTINUED.

NETTED GEM.—Early quality, good, very attractive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GREEN CITRON CANTALOUPE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ANNE ARUNDEL (70 days from planting to ripening).—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



EARLY BURLINGTON.

NETTED NUTMEG CANTALOUPE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALMON AND GREEN.—Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. Suitable for both light and heavy soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 10c.

HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MISSOURI.—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



MISSOURI CANTALOUPE.

OSAGE.—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CALIFORNIA CITRON.—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROCKY FORD.—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SURPRISE.—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick, salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE ACME.—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MONTREAL.—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CASABA (PERSIAN).—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BLACK PARIS.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor; foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



ANNE ARUNDEL.

REEDLAND GIANT.—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching over twenty pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH.—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

On the Color of Cantaloupe.

Orange fleshed Melons are in demand in parts of the Northwest, while green fleshed will only sell in the East. Oval shaped fruits sell best in Philadelphia, while large round fruit sells best in New England.

SALT.—For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Garden Vegetables apply 300 pounds to the acre the winter preceding the sowing or planting of the crop. For Tobacco apply 200 pounds. For Pasture 200 pounds to the acre.

Mushroom Spawn, IMPORTED.

Agaricus Campestris—*Champignon comestible*—*Champignon brut*—*Seta*—*Kampfermadie*.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of *Bricks*. One brick of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Per brick of about 1½ lbs. 15c. Postage 8c. per lb. extra.

MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba and *S. nigra*—*Moutarde*—*Senf*—*Mostaza*—*Mostaard*.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

CREOLE (EARLY).—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROWN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, more curly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED (Early).—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as large and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. When larger leaved we recommend it for bolting like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress.

Tropaeolum majus—*Capucine grande*—*Capuchina grande*—*Rapuziner* oder *Südische Aresse*—*Capucine-Kers*.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The Dwarf is the best, as it does not require stakes or training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

TALL YELLOW.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF YELLOW.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described on pages 10 and 60.

OKRA.

Hibiscus esculentus—*Gombaud*—*Öder* oder *Gombo*—*Gombo*—*Quimbombo*.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NEW SOUTH.—A new dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods medium length, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF.—Height three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PROLIFIC.—Height four feet. Very prolific in long, smooth and slim pods. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD.—A variety producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD, SHORT STALK.

LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VELVET POD.—Height three feet, pod slim and velvety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL.—Height five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



1. Common. 2. Dwarf. 3. Prolific. 4. New South. 5. Cow Horn. 6. Long Green Pod.

ONIONS.

Allium cepa—Ognon—Zwiebel—Cebollo—Rodlog.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the EARLY MARKETED Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion, Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills one foot apart, drilling *six* or *eight* pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 300 to 1000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED.

Drill when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, *buttons* or *sets*, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, to a dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. *Observe:* If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two or three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

CHOICE ONION SEED to Grow Large Bulbs.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Seventy days from sowing to maturity. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw-colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red we IMPORT from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

BERMUDA ISLAND RED (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.—Well known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

BERMUDA WHITE WAX.—A decided improvement on the White Bermuda, being earlier and more waxy, and of most delicate flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small silver skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—A new and valuable sort. This Onion ripens immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl and the Bermudas, and before the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red. The mature Onions are flat and very thin, their shape at once indicating their early maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Similar to the Gold Seal in form and maturity, but red in color. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED, 100 DAYS.—Medium size, deep red, earlier and flatter than Wethersfield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SILVER SKIN.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

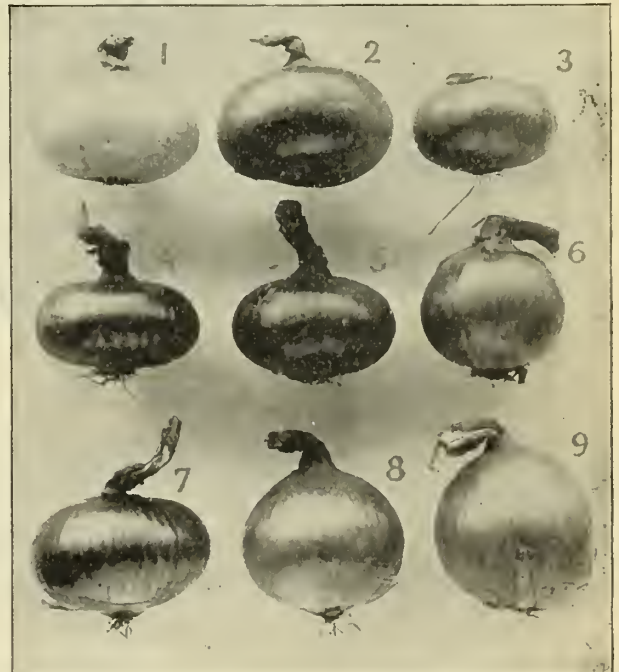
WHITE PORTUGAL.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

PRIZE TAKER.—A mammoth yellow globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

WHITE TRIPOLI.—Large, flat, mild flavored. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

YELLOW DUTCH.—A flat, yellow variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



1. Philadelphia Silver Skin.
2. Philadelphia Yellow Strasburg.
3. Bloomsdale Extra Early Gold Seal.
4. Bloomsdale Extra Early Red Seal.
5. Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Red.
6. Early Red Globe.
7. Large Red Wethersfield.
8. Large Yellow Globe Danvers.
9. Southport Yellow Globe.

GIANT RED GARGANUS.—A monstrous, red-skinned, globular, Italian Onion, known in some sections as *Pompeii*. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as *Silver King*; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN.—Very select. One hundred and twenty days from sowing to maturity. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an Apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid, and a better keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ONIONS—Continued.



EXTRA EARLY BERMUDA ONIONS.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 110 DAYS.—Oval in form. Maturing in eighty-four days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—An oval-shaped straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WETHERSFIELD, LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A very desirable, round, red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—A showy, large, white variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

VALUABLE NEW SORT.

BERMUDA WHITE WAX.—We introduced last Autumn the seed of a new Onion under the name of Bermuda White Wax, earlier than the White Bermuda, a more brilliant white, very waxy in texture, slightly thicker in form, and altogether an improvement on the White Bermuda. The quantity of seed grown this year is very limited,—we offer trial packets of one ounce at the price of 50c. Whoever tries it now will want it next year and want it in large quantity, as it is unquestionably of rare merit. Per oz. 50c.

ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

ONION SETS—PHILADELPHIA GROWN.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS. In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown Sets often only produce scallions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.

Purchasers desiring Onion Sets in considerable quantity are recommended to write for latest prices, which may be lower or higher than these.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually, and purchase additional large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seedsmen, but we are sold out of past summer's crop of *Pearl, White and Red Bermuda*. We, however, offer the seed of the Bermuda at 40 cents per ounce, and Pearl at 35 cents per ounce, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April. Importations from the Bermuda Islands, situated in the warm channel of the Gulf Stream.

BLOOMSDALE PEARL.—White, waxy, mild in flavor. Sets sold out.

EXTRA EARLY RED BERMUDA. Sets sold out.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BERMUDA. Sets sold out.

The Sets of both Bermudas are straw-colored outside. The under coat of the Red is rose and purple. The under coat of the White is white.

BERMUDA WHITE WAX. Sets sold out. Something very choice. Sets not for sale before September, 1899. Price \$5 per bushel on contract orders made before April 1, 1899.

On October 1st our entire crop of Bermuda Red and White and Bloomsdale Pearl was exhausted. For Crop '99 of Bermuda

and Pearl Sets we will only accept retail orders. Wholesale contracts will not be taken, as the lower price for wholesale will not pay the cost of growing these kinds of sets. Contract price for each of the three sorts \$1.50 per bushel.

Only Two Specialties of Sets On Hand For Sale.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$3.50.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$3.50.

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield. The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French Shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

ONION SETS—Prices Fluctuate Weekly.



VARIETIES OF ONION SETS WE OFFER.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

YELLOW/.—Sometimes called red. Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.

SILVER SKIN.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.25.

DANVERS YELLOW.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.

POTATO ONIONS.—Per qt. 25c. See illustration, page 40.

SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 25c.

GARLIC SETS.—Per pound 25c. See illustration, page 40.

Crates or Barrels extra. See page 2 of cover.

TOP ONION SETS.

SINGLE HEART TOP ONION SETS.—The Top Onion as usually sold has many hearts or eyes, as can be readily seen when a bulb is cut across. When such are planted each eye makes a distinct bulb, none of which attain a marketable size. The Single Heart Top Set makes a large solid bulb, very early, a good keeper and of excellent quality. In offering them we must ask more than double the price of the common stock, as they are rare and in great demand. Per qt. 40c. See illustration, page 40.

SALT FOR STOCK.

A commission appointed by the French government to inquire into the use of salt for domestic animals reported on the matter as follows:

1. Salt ought to be given to domestic animals to replace the saline matter washed out of their food by boiling, steaming, etc.

2. Salt counteracts the ill effects of wet pastures and food on sheep, and prevents foot-rot.

3. It increases the flow of saliva, and therefore hastens fattening.

4. In making mixtures of chaff, potatoes, beets, bran, oil cake, etc., salt always ought to be added.

The daily allowance recommended by the commission was: For milch cow or ox, 2 ounces; for a fattening stall-fed ox, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; for a fattening pig, 1 to 2 ounces; for a lean sheep, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce; for a horse, donkey or mule, 1 ounce.



MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

PARSLEY.

Apium petroselinum—*Persil*—*Peterfilie*—*Percil*—*Petersilje*.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

SINGLE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FINE CURLED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MOSS CURLED.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well-bred, very choice strain, short-jointed, tufted, certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa—*Panais*—*Chirivia*—*Pastinake*—*Pastinak*.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half long, wedge shaped, hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUGAR, HOLLOW CROWNED, OR CUP.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TURNIP ROOTED.—This variety has a root the form of a flat or round Turnip. Earlier than the longer forms, and therefore desirable for early use. Especially adapted to shallow soils, hard clays or gravels, by reason of its surface development. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Scientific Agriculture.

Of all the strides in the elevation of Agriculture to a scientific profession, including the studies of the chemical action and physiological results of the action of fertilizers, of drainage, of meteorology, the habits and methods of destroying winged insects, of fungology, of pollination, none are so astonishingly sensational as the breeding of Bacteria with which to inoculate soils.

This proposition, rather surprising except to the few now familiar with the subject, is that different kinds of plants, notably those of the leguminous family, are aided in their growth by distinct forms of bacteria or microbes. For example: a field which has had upon it a crop of beans, continues for a time to support the bean microbe, but beans sown upon a new field, however rich in potash or phosphoric acid, may want nitrogen, which can be obtained in considerable quantity from the air if plenty of microbes be present in the soil. By inoculating this new field through a top dressing of soil from the old bean field, the development of microbes can be greatly advanced and the bean crop enlarged through nitrogen stolen from the air.

Or, as another example, if it is intended to put a field down in clover, it is theorized that the plants will be more vigorous and the crop altogether larger if the field be top-dressed or manured with soil from a field which was in clover the previous year.

Inoculation is no longer a theory but a demonstrated fact. It has been proven by the Rothamstead Experimental Station that nodules growing on the roots of leguminous plants, as peas or clover, assimilate nitrogen both from the soil and by fixation, and the evidence of fixation of nitrogen has been proven by Dr. Gilbert in his experiments with leguminous plants grown on land made free from nitrogen, but subsequently inoculated with bacteria soil, the nitrogen obtained being only from the air and through the active agency of the bacteria.

So positive has the value of these root microbes been proven that laboratories are now established in England and Germany, and one is about to be established in the United States for the development of Bacteria for sale.

We have placed an order for a lot of inoculated soil which we will offer to our customers, the mixture being sold in quart bottles. Description and prices will be published later.

This discovery is fully as scientific as the practice of vaccination of the human body. Of course the application is mechanical, nature does the rest.

PEAS.

Pisum sativum—Pois—Guisante—Erbsen—Havert.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse-power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$3 to \$4 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light, loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas.

Sold only in Red Cloth Bags and under Seal in Cardboard Packages.

THE EARLIEST SORT (48 DAYS FROM SOWING).—In Landreth's Garden Seed Catalogue of 1833 appeared the first notice of this now famous Pea, that year named and offered for the first time. The other early Peas of that date and which preceded it being the Early Charlton and Golden Totspur, both now out of existence. The continued popularity of the Landreth's Extra Early Pea for 75 years is remarkable among vegetables, few sorts having so long a cultivation. This fact proves its value, and we are safe in asserting no Pea under any name has ever surpassed it in quick maturity and excellence of quality. We sell these Peas put up in Red Cloth Bags (wired and lead-sealed) with our Bell Trademark, of one bushel, halves, quarters and eighths—no extra charge for bags—and in Sealed Cardboard Packages of one pint and one-third pint, and in Flat Packets. We will sell them in this form alone introduced by us in the Autumn of 1878, to check the enormous frauds practiced by irresponsible parties, who alike injured the conscientious merchant, the consumer and ourselves by palming upon the public as LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS, stock of which we had no knowledge and of doubtful quality at best. Purchasers of Landreth's Sealed Red Bags can plant the contents with confidence and rest satisfied to abide the result. Any Extra Early Peas offered loose in bulk as Landreth's are fraudulent. It is safe not to make any experiments in sowing a Pea which requires seven weeks of culture to prove its merits; better stick to a certainty.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas are sold in Flat Packets, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages at 15 cents each; in Quart Packages, at 25 cents each; in Red Cotton Bags of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 bushel, each bound with wire and sealed with our "Bell" trademark; these Red Bags at \$4.90 per bushel. No charge for bags and sealing.

ALASKA OR SITKA.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

AMERICAN WONDER.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

TOM THUMB.—Vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

BLUE PETER.—A second early variety growing about ten inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

EARLY KENT.—This comes in after Landreth's Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—Form of Extra Early. The type usually sold throughout the country as the First Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20.

IMPROVED DANIEL O'ROURKE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY FRAME (EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY, DANIEL O'ROURKE, etc.).—A second early sort, maturing for table in fifty-six days. Height of vine three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20 cts.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

PREMIUM GEM.—An improvement upon the Little Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.



LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS.—THE "RED-BAG" PEA.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green, wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty-five days after sprouting; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Desirable for private garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EVERBEARING.—Somewhat similar to Abundance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EUGENIE.—This is among the most luscious of all Peas; ripens sixty-three days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—A round, blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

ABUNDANCE.—A productive, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

STRATAGEM.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vines twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETH'S FRENCH CANNER.—Sixty days from germinating to pod picking. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long, slim pods, containing on an average seven Peas, often ten. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PEAS—Continued.

ADMIRAL.—Somewhat resembling the French Canner, stouter in vine, smaller in pod, vine darker in color, pods less curved, dry seed, slightly green, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE PEA.—Sixty Days from Planting. Sold by us for several years to truckers as a grand early and steady picker, enormously productive in large pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas, says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted, that he realized an average price of \$1 per basket or \$300 per acre. His pickers had contests every day as to who could find the most pods with the greater number of Peas in, and it was astonishing how many there were with ten and twelve Peas in them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.



BLOOMSDALE PEAS.

LATE SORTS.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

HEROINE.—Producing large, recurved, showy pods, containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—A green or blue, wrinkled, dry Pea, resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

SHROPSHIRE HERO.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods, well-filled with big marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive, and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

LANDRETH'S PHONOGRAPH.—Ripening with Everbearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about sixty days; an excellent table Pea, also used in canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Wrinkled and very sugary; ripens in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

FORTY-FOLD.—(IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

TELEPHONE.—Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL.—Ripens sixty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

TELEGRAPH.—Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone and of a more reliable character; less liable to run out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

BISHOP'S EARLY LONG POD.—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vine eighteen inches high. Ripens in seventy days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT.—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Matures in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DWARF WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height of vine twenty inches; pods small but crowded with Peas. We are now able to meet a frequent demand for a small-seeded Dwarf White Blossom Sugar. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TALL PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TALL WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height thirty-six inches, pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.

MELTING SUGAR.—Pods very large, broad, flat, twisted; edible like a string Bean. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.



Relative development of 39 varieties of Peas. All sown same day in parallel rows; all pulled the same day. The first nine in edible condition.

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Extra Early. | 15. — | 29. Hero. |
| 2. Alaska. | 16. Shropshire Hero. | 30. Everbearing |
| 3. Tom Thumb. | 17. Pride of the Market. | 31. Abundance. |
| 4. Exonian. | 18. Telegraph. | 32. Sutton's Satisfaction. |
| 5. American Wonder. | 19. Paragon. | 33. John Bull. |
| 6. Nott's Excelsior. | 20. Telephone. | 34. Profusion. |
| 7. Nott's Green Marrow. | 21. Eugenie. | 35. Auvergne. |
| 8. Little Gem. | 22. Blue Imperial. | 36. Admiral. |
| 9. Blue Peter. | 23. Evolution. | 37. Large White Marrow. |
| 10. Advancer. | 24. Improved White Marrow. | 38. Black Marrow |
| 11. Duke of York | 25. Sharpe's Victory. | 39. Juno. |
| 12. Goliath. | 26. Champion. | |
| 13. Quantity. | 27. Forty-fold. | |
| 14. Duke of Albany. | 28. Stratagem. | |

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.

Used Only for Ornamental Purposes.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers. No pulse can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume, fragrant as musk. For description of varieties and prices, see Flower Seed List, pages 9 and 61.

PEPPER.

Capsicum Annuum—Piment—Pfeffer—Pimiento.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 10 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

CAYENNE.—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

RED CHERRY.—Ornamental, round Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GOLDEN BELL.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

TOMATO, OR SQUASH SHAPED, OR BONNET.—Used for Pickles. Fruit red and flat, like a Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—The large, red variety generally used for Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BULLNOSE.—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



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|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bullnose. | 5. Long Cayenne. | 8. Small Chili Red. |
| 2. Sweet Spanish. | 6. French or Small Cayenne. | 9. Celestial. |
| 3. Golden Bell. | 7. Bird's-Eye. | 10. Long Red. |
| 4. Tomato or Squash- | | |



IRISH COBBLER POTATO—60-DAY SORT.

IRISH COBBLER.—Matures for table 65 to 70 days from planting, ten days ahead of any other variety. Exceedingly early, safely said to be the earliest Potato grown in the vicinity of Philadelphia; size medium, shape chunky, eyes deep, flesh white, quality excellent, and with all these merits it is a large producer. This is not an old sort under a new name, but a distinctly new and good as it is new. Per bush. \$2.

(For other Potatoes see pages 53 and 54.)

POTATO.

One-Quarter Bushel of Eyes will Plant 100 Yards. An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

Solanum tuberosum—Pomme de terre—Kartoffel—Patatas Papa.

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round or Kidney Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single, truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development; the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot; these planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

PUMPKIN.

Cucurbita—Potiron—Calabaza—Kürbis für Torten und Pies—Centner Gräskar.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases, the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COMMON FIELD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW MONSTER.—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkts. 20c.; per oz. 40c.

RADISH.

Raphanus sativus—*Radis*—*Rave*, *Petite Rave*—*Radies* oder *Nettig*—*Kabanito*.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil, cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or other sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST.—The earliest sort, edible in seventeen days from germination, ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP-ROOTED.—Rich in color, smooth in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING.—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SHORT-TOPPED EARLIEST WHITE TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



SUMMER RADISH.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip. | 6. French Breakfast. |
| 2. Early Scarlet Prussian Globe. | 7. Red Olive. |
| 3. Early Scarlet Erfurt. | 8. Early White Turnip-Rooted. |
| 4. White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip. | 9. Golden Globe. |
| 5. Extra Early White-Tipped Forcing. | 10. Wonderful Half-Long Scarlet. |
| | 11. White Ladyfinger. |
| | 12. Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet. |
| | 13. Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet. |

EARLY GARNET.—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities; first, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color, unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY SCARLET PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLIEST SCARLET ERFURT TURNIP.—Among quickest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE-TIPPED EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY GOLDEN DRESDEN.—A round yellow, as early as Scarlet Turnip, very remarkable as a yellow variety. Our crop harvested in July, 1897, was caught in the rain, and is a poor sample of seed. We cannot offer better. It will grow and be all right. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY RED-TURNIP ROOTED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH CAFÉ.—Edible in twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin, brilliant scarlet; flesh, white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A showy, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP-ROOTED.—Of early maturity and mild flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING.—In shape flat to avoid, color white, very quick in growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. Certain to give satisfaction to the most critical. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' WHITE LADYFINGER.—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WONDERFUL HALF-LONG RED.—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE LONG SCARLET STRAP-LEAVED (FINE).—Named and introduced by us. An improvement on the Long Scarlet. Roots more symmetrical, smoother in skin, brilliant in color. An acquisition of value. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (AMERICAN).—The root is long, straight, rich, and uniform in color. American-raised seed is surer to vegetate than the imported. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (IMPORTED).—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexampled in beauty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LATE SORTS.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days, According to Variety.

SUMMER WHITE (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—White, short leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN GLOBE (FINE FOR SUMMER).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globularly, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RADISH—Continued.

CHARTIER, OR LONG ROSE (SECOND EARLY).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE STRASBURG, OR HOSPITAL.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CELESTIAL, OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial.

This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP (THIRD EARLY).—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

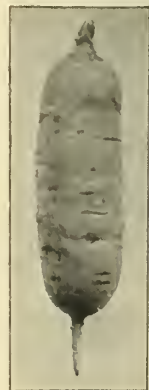
ALL SEASONS.—Its name indicates that it is a variety suitable for early Spring, Summer, or Autumn. It is a cherry-red globe, one to two inches in diameter, edible at all stages from forty to seventy days. It most nearly resembles a China Rose, but is superior.

When grown as a Winter sort, it develops to a large size and will keep in perfect condition for months.

Our crop, harvested in July, 1897, was caught in the rains, and is a poor sample. We cannot offer better. Will grow all right. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WINTER SORTS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.



CELESTIAL.

CALIFORNIA WHITE WINTER.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled, grayish white. Should be used young; of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER.—A fine winter sort; root a half-long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (THIRD EARLY).—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



WINTER RADISH.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Celestial White Stump-Rooted. | 5. Round White Stuttgart. |
| 2. China Rose. | 6. Long White Spanish. |
| 3. Long White Strasburg. | 7. Long Black Spanish. |
| 4. Round Black Spanish. | 8. White Russian. |

RHUBARB.

Rheum hybridum—Rhubarb—Rhabarber—Ruibarbo—Rhabarber.

Four Ounces of Seed will sow 100 Yards.
Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

Sow seed in the seed-bed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

(For Rhubarb Roots see pp. 58.)



LOADING RHUBARB AT LANDRETH'S.

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

Edible Ninety Days after Planting.

Tragopogon porrifolius—Salsifis—Fajertwurz oder Bodsbart—
Salsif Blanco—Haverod.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply dug and well manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

ORDINARY FRENCH.—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify

Scorzonera hispanica—Scorzonere—Escarzonera—
Schwarzwurz—Schorsnerred.

Four Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.



SCULLIONS.

This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically is prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 25c.

SCULLIONS.

FROM SETS.

These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn, the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous located south of the Potomac or Ohio Rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and bunched, roots, necks and tops, as in illustration.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as **White Scullion Seed**; the price being \$1.85 per pound or 20 cents an ounce.

SHALLOTS.

The True Article.

Last October we imported stock from France and planted on our Jersey farm, and have now harvested a quantity which we offer at 25 cents per pound. These bulbs are pear-shaped, long and slim, necks much elongated. The outer coat is russet-colored with a hard shell-like husk. This variety is a very good keeper. The False Shallot generally sold in this country, which is in all respects an Onion, is a red, broad, thick bulb, and of

quality inferior to the True Shallot, the False Shallot quickly getting soft. Sometimes Top sets are sold as Shallots.



1. French Shallots. 2. Top Onions (red). 3. Jersey shallots.
4. Garlic. 5. Potato Onions.

FRENCH SHALLOTS.—Per lb. 25c.

JERSEY SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 25c.

SORREL.

Rumex scutellus—Oscille ronde—Sauerampfer—Acidera—Zuring.

Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

FRENCH.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPINACH.

Spinacia oleracea—Epinard—Spinat—Espinaca—Spinat—Spinazie.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Thirty Pounds to the Acre.

This Seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

BLOOMSDALE SPINACH (Registered), 40 DAYS.—*Earliest cutting of any sort.* This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH IN SEALED BLUE MUSLIN BAGS.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

bloated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Spring-time it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of Spinach. The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trade-mark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of BLOOMSDALE SPINACH should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND SAVOY LEAVED.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED.—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market grower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EVER READY.—So named because it arrives at cutting size as soon as any other sort, and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND DUTCH (IMPORTED).—We here offer a foreign stock equal to any under the name of Round Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY SEEDED.—Same habit as the Round Seeded, seed prickly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE-LEAVED FLANDERS.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth, leaves thin and halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VIROFLAY (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VICTORIA.—A long standing sort, dark leaved. Compact growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SQUASH.

Cucurbita melopepo—Courg—Cidracayote—Speisfarbiß—Melon Grieskar.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.
Three Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.

EARLY WHITE BUSH.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY BUSH, 40 DAYS.—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit, when young and waxy, is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WINTER CROOK-NECK.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN CUSTARD.—A bush vine. Fruit double the size of the fruit of the White Bush, and a bright golden color. Ready for table a few days later than the White. A showy sort. Pkts. 10c.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH.

LONG GOLDEN STRAIGHT-NECK.—Differing from the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck in not being curved but straight. For shipment it packs without breaking. It is early and of excellent quality. Pkts. 10c.

BOSTON MARROW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BOSTON MARROW.—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HUBBARD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MARBLEHEAD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUNFLOWER.

Used largely for chicken feed. See page 59.

SWEET PEAS.

Ornamental plants of the highest merit. Any one can grow them in the garden or front yard. See pages 9 and 61.

TOMATO.

Solanum Lycopersicum—Tomate—Siebesapfel—Tomate—Tomaat.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, according to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato *very early* it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$1 to \$6 per bushel. By April the rates decline to \$3 to \$5, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize sixteen cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato-canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND (NINETY-DAY TOMATO).—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities, none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts, which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting if ripe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—An early red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ACME.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ESSEX HYBRID.—Similar to the Acme, but a better sort. Same red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Stems short, thick, still, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT.—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

T T T, OR TEN TON TOMATO.—Fruit deep red, large, round half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ton Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from all spaces or hard core. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CUMBERLAND EARLY RED.—Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable cropper, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BEAUTY.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tinge of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

VIRGINIA CORKER.—A new Red sort of large size, exceedingly heavy and fruit thick as Beauty, but of more productiveness. It is very meaty and will be found a profitable sort for market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

STONE.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary thick, solid, red fruit borne in bunches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BRANDYWINE.—Bright red broad fruit, slightly flattened, productive and satisfactory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

NEW GOLDEN QUEEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



CUMBERLAND EARLY RED TOMATO.

EARLY JERSEY (ONE HUNDRED-DAY TOMATO).—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid but a little rough; color red, vines very close jointed and compact, and admitting of close planting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

EARLY BERMUDA (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

TOMATO—Continued.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEACH (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

IGNOTUM.—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections, large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

IVORY BALL, OR GREEN GAGE.—A small, round fruit, of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone white, very early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BUCKEYE.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A new good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

PONDEROSA.—A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Pkts. 15c.; per oz. 50c.

TUBEROSE ROOTS.

Write for Landreth's Catalogue of Bulbs. (Fall Catalogue September 1st, and Spring Catalogue January 1st.)

A familiar flower well known because of its white tube-shaped blossoms of double formation, delightfully sweet scented, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet in height. In the garden Tuberoses should be planted in the Spring in beds of not less than a dozen in a group—setting the bulbs five inches apart each way. Prices will be quoted in the Spring Catalogue, or earlier, upon application.

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.



It is the function of the seedsman to keep up the standard of old, well-tried varieties of Vegetable Seeds, and establish on a firm basis any improvements or new sorts, before offering them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with the BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE THAT IS PRODUCED, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer for TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest Vegetable Seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing can be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

CAN BE ORDERED BY SIMPLY NAMING THE NUMBER OPPOSITE EACH.

Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.
1 Asparagus	2	.04	19 Cucumber	6	.12	37 Peas, late	6	.12
2 Beans (bush var.) extra early . .	4	.08	20 Egg Plant	2	.04	38 Pepper	4	.08
3 " " second	6	.12	21 Endive	3	.06	39 Pumpkin	3	.06
4 " " late	4	.08	22 Kale	5	.10	40 Radish, early	10	.20
5 " (pole varieties)	8	.16	23 Kohl-Rabi	2	.04	41 " second early (or Summer)	4	.08
6 Beet, for table	10	.20	24 Lett	2	.04	42 " late	6	.12
7 " " cattle	6	.12	25 Lettuce (loose-leaved varieties) .	6	.12	43 Salsify and Scorzonera	3	.06
8 Cabbage, first early	10	.20	26 " (cabbaging varieties)	15	.30	44 Spinach	4	.08
9 " second early	10	.20	27 Melon (Water)	10	.20	45 Squash, Summer	6	.12
10 " late	8	.16	28 " (Cantaloupe)	15	.30	46 " Winter	6	.12
11 Carrot, for table	6	.12	29 Mustard	3	.06	47 Tomato, early	6	.12
12 " " cattle	3	.06	30 Okra	3	.06	48 " late	6	.12
13 Celery	6	.12	31 Onion (seed for sets)	8	.16	49 Turnip, early	6	.12
14 Collards	3	.06	32 " (seed for large onions)	8	.16	50 " intermediate	6	.12
15 Corn (sugar var.), extra early . .	4	.08	33 Parsley	2	.04	51 " late variety (and Ruta Bagas)	4	.08
16 " " second	4	.08	34 Parsnip	2	.04			
17 " " late	3	.06	35 Peas, extra early	3	.06			
18 " (field varieties)	6	.12	36 " second early	6	.12			
							282	\$5.64

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Valued at \$5.64) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.

This is a compendium of thoroughly practical answers to many hard questions addressed by gardeners to D. Landreth & Sons. It is worth ten times its price to any gardener, for it constantly affords answers to perplexing questions.

LANDRETH'S

999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ON GARDENING SUBJECTS.

200 Pages.

A BOOK TURNED TO EVERY DAY.

This Book stands alone, being the only publication of its kind.

RETAIL PRICE: **40** Cents per copy in paper covers. **50** Cents per copy in cloth covers. **NONE GIVEN AWAY.**

TABLE TURNIP.

Brassica rapa—Navet—Nabo—Weiße Rübe—Roe—Raap.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, according to Variety and Season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds superphosphate.

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE-TOP (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE EARLY RED-TOP GLOBE.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SNOWBALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE EGG.—Egg shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



TURNIPS.

1. Red Top Flat.
2. Early Dutch or White Top Flat.
3. Early Red Top Globe.
4. Jersey Lily.
5. Green-Crowned Amber Globe.
6. Red Crowned Amber Globe.
7. Southern Snow White Globe.
8. Yellow Aberdeen.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—Considered by those who best know it as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early Winter use. Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW STONE.—A round yellow, green-topped variety, resembling the Amber Globe, but not reaching so large a size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN BALL.—A small Yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—A free-growing, rough-leaved sort useful for both table and stock. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COW-HORN (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE NORFOLK.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE STONE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE GLOBE.—Valuable for cattle food. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED.—This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP, attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit—flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION SWEDE, OR YELLOW RUTA BAGA (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DIXIE LAND.—A new form of Turnip for Winter Greens and also an excellent root for table use. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more hardy, as productive of leaf for Winter Greens, with additional advantage of producing a large white bulb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA (Maturing in 90 Days). There are probably 50 so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Bagas, some quite similar, others widely differing. The Bloomsdale is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The BLOOMSDALE is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred, short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The Bloomsdale Swede will be found not only the best cattle feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for Table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.

SEVEN-TOP (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This, the hardiest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields, in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POTATO.

Solanum tuberosum—Pomme de terre—Kartoffel—Patisas papa.

One Bushel of Potatoes Cut into Sections of 3 to 4 will Plant 400 Yards of Continuous Row.

An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed, which is obtained from the seed balls: these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED. The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development, the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one, producing tubers the first year about the size of buck-shot; these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

BARRELS. The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in Full-sized barrels, and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 165 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight affected districts.

Prices, Day of Publication of this Catalogue.

IRISH COBBLER (A New Sort).—Very productive, matures ahead of the Early Ohio. Shape chunky, eyes strong and deeply set, skin netted, flesh white, quality very superior. Don't fail to get it. See illustration. Per bush. \$2.00.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$2.10.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ROSE.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. \$1.70.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.70.

EARLY ROSE.—A well-known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.70.

FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color, flesh white and of fine grain and best flavor. Very early and a long keeper; of good eating quality when half grown as when fully matured. So early as to have produced edible tubers forty days from planting. Per bush. \$1.75.

LANDRETHS' GARFIELD.—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tuber, when cooked pure white, fine grained, mealy and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$1.85.

PEERLESS.—An excellent Potato for general crop. Large size, very productive, good quality, white skin and flesh. Per bush. \$1.75.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to drought, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush. \$1.95.

SNOW FLAKE.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. \$1.75.

MAMMOTH PEARL.—Per bush. \$1.75.

DAKOTA RED.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$1.95.

LANDRETHS' STATE OF MAINE.—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, form cylindrical, slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the early Vermont; medium early. Per bush, \$1.75.

BLISS' TRIUMPH.—One of the earliest Potatoes; chunky in shape, medium size, pink skin. An exceedingly fine sort. Per bush, \$1.90.

EARLY MAINE.—A small variety of the Maine Early Rose, a few days earlier to ripen. Hardy in constitution. Per bush, \$1.80.

MAINE EARLY ROSE.—A large form of the Early Maine. Productive, showy, of best quality. Per bush, \$1.80.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—Very popular, heavy yielder, handsome tuber, early to ripen. Per bush, \$1.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—Early, good quality, a favorite for family use. Per bush, \$1.70.

EARLY GOODRICH.—Extra early in habit, quite productive, form oblong, skin white and mealy, flavor excellent. Per bush, \$1.60.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush, \$1.75.

CARMAN No. 3.—Fine, very profitable, big yielder; late, very showy. Per bush, \$1.75.

GOOD NEWS.—Very large and productive, excellent quality. Per bush, \$1.95.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.

(*Convolvulus Batatas*.)



SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts the entire Potatoes are planted in beds, say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. One bushel of Potatoes should produce 2000 sprouts. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row, six thousand to seven thousand plants to the

acre. Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as \$1 per bushel, from which they fall to 50 cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

YELLOW JERSEY.—A leading sort. Per bush, \$1.80.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—(READY IN JUNE).—Per 100 20c., per 1000 \$1.50.

HORSE-RADISH.

Cochlearia armoracia—*Raifort Sauvage*—*Reerrettig*—*Taramago*.

This plant seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market-garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Sets, per doz. 10c.; per 100 50c.; per 1000 \$3.

RAPE—DWARF ESSEX.

This plant is becoming more generally cultivated by American farmers, following the example of the English sheep and cattle farmers. It produces quite thirty to forty tons per acre of a most excellent food for sheep or horned cattle or swine. It may be sown at any time from June till August, broadcast, five pounds of seed to the acre, or in drills two and a half feet apart, four pounds per acre.

Essex Rape is also of great value as a green crop to plow under as a manure. Eastern, Southern and Middle States farmers should not lag behind their Western colleagues in the adoption of new methods. They do, however, as is evidenced by the tons of seed of Essex Rape used in the West to the pounds used in the East, just as in the case of a number of other plants used for green forage, for hay and for green manuring, in which cases the West, though some people call it "wild and wooly," is far ahead of the other sections. Per pound 14c.; per 100 pounds \$12.

ROOTS FOR CATTLE.

An English farmer—and he is the best in the world—would no more think of carrying his cattle through the Winter months without a regular daily ration of roots than he would think of cutting down his three meals to two, and any one acquainted with John Bull knows he would not do that. The roots are grown as a food and as an alternative, and his cattle show their keep. But what per cent of American farmers feed roots to their cattle? Not ten in one hundred. Why? Partially because Indian Corn is plentiful and cheap, partially because corn-fodder and hay are cheap, but principally because American farmers will not go to the trouble to grow a crop requiring the nicety of tillage, delicacy of seedling, thoroughness of weeding and cultivation which is necessary to success with a crop of Mangels, Carrots or Ruta Bagas, as these processes are more intense than the methods of growing Corn, Wheat and Potatoes, and he seems afraid to venture into unknown depths. This is not creditable to American farmers, who, among all men, used to diversify their operations rather than to continue to limit them to routine systems or methods of their fathers. Systems of agriculture should advance as do art, science and manufacture; but, alas, agriculture makes progress slowly because its best examples are not followed. Therefore, grow Beets, Carrots, Turnips, and give your cattle, horses, sheep and swine sweet, succulent food which will keep them in health and fatten them.

WEEDS.

Q. Why do most weeds grow faster than the cultivated plants of a garden?

A. All stocks of all created life, both animal and vegetable, seem to be endowed with special reproductive and sustaining powers. The common weeds of the field are generally annuals, and, sprouting after the intended crop is put in, frequently after it has received its first and second cultivation, the weeds must of necessity be of exceedingly rapid growth to mature their seed by the time the regular crop is ready for harvesting. Few slow-growing weeds ever arrive at a stage to develop vital seeds, but the quick-growing ones do, and it is with the seeds of such that the soil is charged. Weed seeds seem to have greater power of retention of germinating qualities than seeds of cultivated plants. It is those of very strong germination which are most common. Few seeds of garden vegetables will sprout when but quarter of the age of the seeds of common weeds.

SUGGESTIVE PRICES.**GRASS, AGRICULTURAL SEEDS AND SUNDRIES.**

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS—THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest Quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra—at the rate of 8 cents per pound or 1 cent per two ounces.

BIRD SEED AND FOODS.**CANARY BIRD SEED, MIXED** per bush. ; per lb. 40

We offer **Original Sealed Packages of Mixed Bird Seed** at 10 cents per pound. Postage 8 cents extra if sent by mail.

The packages contain a mixture of Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape Seed. The combination of these feeding substances will be found to be in correct proportion, and to comprise everything necessary to the sustenance of Cage Birds. Bird Seeds in Landreth's packages have proved very satisfactory to owners of valuable birds often injured by the feeding of foul, fermented or dusty seeds.

CANARY SEED, UNMIXED per bush. ; per lb. 10**Cuttlefish Bone** per oz. 5c.; per lb. 20**Gravel, Red (for birds)** per pkg. 5" **White (for birds)** per pkg. 5**Hemp Seed** per bush. ; per pt. 8**Lettuce Seed** per lb. 25**Maw Seed** per lb. 15**Millet, Bird** per bush. ; per pt. 5**Mocking Bird Food (screw-top bottle)** per bottle 30**Rape, English** per bush. ; per pt. 10**Rape, German Summer** per bush. ; per pt. 10**Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows** per bush. ; per pt. 40**Rice, Wild** per lb. 20**Cheltenham Poultry Food** 5-lb. box, \$1.25; 1-lb. pkg. 30**Coarse Ground Bone** per 100 lbs. \$2.00; per lb. 5**E. P. Poultry Powder** per pkg. 15**Gape Wires** each 10**Haven's Climax Condition Powder** per pkg. 25**Imperial Egg Food** per pkg. 50**Meat Scraps** per 100 lbs. \$3.00; per lb. 4**Oyster Shells, Ground** bag 200 lbs. \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg. 10" " **Fine Ground** per 100 lbs. \$2.75; per lb. 5**Pratt's Poultry Food** per pkg. 25**Prepared Ment** per lb. 3**BROOM CORN.****EVERGREEN** per bush. ; per qt. 10**BUCKWHEAT.****COMMON** per bush. \$1.25; per qt. 10

JAPANESE.—Earlier than the Silver Hull, seed larger, color rich brown, producing fine flour, habit of vine branching and spreading per bush. \$1.40; per qt. 10

SILVER HULL, PURE.—A large producer per bush. \$1.20; per qt. 10

CASTOR BEANS.**FOR OIL** per qt. 35**ORNAMENTAL (see p 11)** per lb. 35**COTTON SEED.**

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINA per bush. \$1.25; per lb. 35**NEW ORLEANS** per lb. 30**SEA ISLAND** per bush. \$4.50; per lb. 20**UPLAND** per bush. \$4.00; per lb. 30**CLOVER SEEDS.**

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15

ALFALFA or LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasture or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasture for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. 14

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*).—15 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35

RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH per bush. (60 lbs.) \$5.00; per qt. 35

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre per bush. (60 lbs.) \$5.00; per qt. 25

SAIN FOIN (*Onobrychis Sativa*).—This (not a Clover) in some sections is an important foliage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a lime soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—This Clover is very popular with the farmers of Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is being recognized throughout the West and South as a necessary and valuable addition to economical farming. May be sown at any time from May to October. Sown early, the first growth is available for pasture in the Fall, and still make a good crop of hay the following Spring; or may be turned under for Corn or other crops, and for that purpose is said to be even more valuable than the ordinary Red Clover. Rooting very deep, it supplies nitrogen and potash largely to the soil. Will grow a heavy crop of hay or seed on the poorest land. Sow 15 lbs. to acre. Horses and cattle are fond of the hay, which should be cut as soon as in full bloom. Taken altogether, the Scarlet or Crimson Clover is a great boon to the farming community per bush. (60 lbs.) \$3.00; per lb. 6

GRASS SEEDS.

- BROMUS INERMUS.**—A strong-growing grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good grass for embankments. Its foliage is like rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks reach 2 to 4 feet in height, closely set with long leaves. The seed is borne after the manner of oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0.15
- BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND** (*Agrostis Canina*).—Resembles Herds Grass, forming a fine turf even on thin soils. Doing especially well in salt atmospheres. The only Lawn Grass used at Newport. So similar to Herds Grasses to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per bush. \$2.25; per lb. 25
- BENT GRASS, CREEPING** (*Agrostis Stolonifera*).—Florin, a good soil binder, does well on damp land. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 20
- BLUE GRASS, CANADA** (*Poa Compressa*).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25
- BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY** (*Poa Pratensis*).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Root of creeping habit, overpowering weeds. Only flowers once a year. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . per bush. (14 lbs.) 1.50
- BLUE GRASS, TEXAS** (*Poa Arachnifera*).—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent. per lb. 2.75
- CLOVERS.**—See pages 55 and 56.
- CRESTED DOG'S TAIL** (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30
- DUTCH GRASS** (*Arunda Arenaria*).—Use as Land Grass to stop drifting per lb. 2.50
- FESCUE GRASS, HARD** (*Festuca Duriuscula*).—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasturage; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 18
- FESCUE GRASS, MEADOW** (*Festuca Pratensis*).—The English Bent Grass. A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high, foliage broad. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre, broadcast per lb. 10
- FESCUE GRASS, SHEEP'S** (*Festuca Ovina*).—Most diminutive of cultivated grasses, leaves narrow or hair-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in Lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15
- FOXTAIL, MEADOW** (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasturage than for hay. Its merits are earliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 lbs to the acre per lb. 33
- HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS** (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Takes two years to become established. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and unpalatable. Sow 40 lbs to the acre. Per sack (50 lbs) \$3.50; per bush. (10 lbs.) 90

- JOHNSON GRASS** (*Sorghum Halapense*).—This has creeping, fleshy root stems. Valuable for holding soil where inclined to waste by rain per lb. \$0.10
- LAWN GRASS**, see pages 2 and 3.
- MEADOW GRASS, OAT** (*Avena Elator*).—Quick growing sort, strong broad leaf, roots deeply, starts early, the cut grass dries rapidly. Valuable in cold latitudes. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . per lb. 17
- MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK** (*Poa Trivialis*).—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for Lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30
- MEADOW GRASS, WOOD** (*Poa Nemoralis*).—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought; good for Lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 28
- MILLET, COMMON.**—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per qt. 10
Per bush. (50 lbs.), \$1.25 per lb. 08
- MILLET, FRENCH.**—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per lb. 08
- MILLET, PEARL OR CAT TAIL.**—Very productive, drill in two feet rows. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15
- MILLET, GERMAN** (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre, per qt. 10
Per bush. \$1.25 per lb. 10
- MILLET, HUNGARIAN** (*Panicum Hungaricum*).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. \$0.95 per qt. 10
- KAFFIR CORN.**—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Drill in rows, cultivate like corn, blades make good fodder. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 10
- MILO MAIZE, OR GUINEA, OR DHOURA CORN.**—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season. per lb. 15
Sow 6 lbs. to the acre
- ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH Cocksfoot** (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land, and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Should be sown in shady places and in all permanent pastures. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per bush. of 12 lbs. 160
- PASTURAGE GRASSES.**—The preparation of the land for Permanent Pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn Culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year. The judicious selection of Grass Seed, for the creation of a durable pasture, requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one Grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty,

CROP FAILURES. These are the lot of every cultivator, whether novice or most experienced, because in many cases failures in the garden or field are the results of natural causes which no precautions can avert, as for instance very cold, damp, or dry soils, low temperature by day or night, or even frost, inducing check to growth, resulting in abnormal development, or heavy rains solidifying the soil so that the seeds cannot push their way out nor young plants extend their rootlets, insect depredations above or below ground often entirely unseen, therefore incomprehensible to the unobservant; fungous growth, often microscopic, more difficult to detect than insect ravages, insidious diseases to leaf and root, simultaneously attacking entire fields, and destroying crops considered fairly out of danger, all these and others of origin beyond the prevention of man, often undetected until after serious if not fatal injury, and when recognized only partially within his powers of amelioration, even though he be a scientific student in the particular lines of entomology, fungology, microscopic and vegetable physiology in general. In addition to these natural destructive influences of insects, both in the winged and larvæ stages and of fungous growth, are the one hundred or more forms which may appertain to crops, however well put in and cultivated, or the conditions unfavorable, first to germination and secondly to subsequent vigorous vegetation due to excess or want of moisture and heat. A want of fertility or ill-chosen manure, injurious influences upon the mechanical or chemical conditions of the soil consequent upon a previous crop, poor tillage of the soil preparatory to sowing, impracticable seedling, and badly-chosen systems of cultivation.

Some people think any stupid can be a gardener. So he can. Alas, there are too many of them, as there are stupid men in other occupations, but these people are not familiar with the subject in its entirety. Let them try a Summer in the Vegetable or Flower garden, then they will quickly ascertain that all of gardening is not in fighting purchase or in picking potato bugs; they will find in no profession is there more to learn and a broader field for natural study, opened to an observant and scientific mind, than in the refining yet precarious pursuit of the gardener, whose operations are far more complex than those of the farmer. The farmer, while possibly looking for better types, does not scrutinize the soil products as intensely as the gardener whose ideal of perfection is never reached. To the vegetable grower new conditions never cease; surprises and failures are of every day occurrence; his victory over the elements and all other adverse conditions is never completed up to the final moment, as in spite of all precautions, even then the work of an entire season may be entirely destroyed. No gardener receives sufficient remuneration for his labors and ventures; his repeated efforts to accomplish the next to impossible; his constant failures to succeed are not understood except by those of his own occupation. An absolute mental quality of the successful gardener is patience, as shown by a prompt readiness to replant two or three times when made necessary by crop failures.

calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for Grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single Grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

PASTURAGE MIXTURE (FOR HEAVY SOILS).—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils. per lb. \$0.25

PASTURAGE MIXTURE (FOR LIGHT SOILS).—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence. per lb. 25

RESCUE GRASS (*Bromus Shradleri*).—Does well on wet land and can be cut three times a year. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 25

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (*Lolium Italianum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable grasses. Is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per bush. (20 lbs) 2.25

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large, and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenacious soils. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportions is therefore formed a combination for permanent pastures possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn for pasturage, but it is not suitable for Lawns. The seed is always of certain germination. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per bush. (24 lb.) \$2.00

TEOSINTE (*Reana Luxurians*). per oz. 10c.; per lb. 1.00

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Prtelense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs. per bush. (45 lbs.) 1.75

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (*Anthraxanthum Odoratissimum*).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pastures where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone. per lb. 65

VICIA VILLOSA (*Hairy Vetch*).—A native of Russia. All animals eat it both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly used for feeding green, for silos, and for plowing under as a manure. Analysis demonstrates the plant to be of high value. It does not flourish in wet land, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Broadcast 2 bushels to the acre in September and October in the South, and in April in the North. per bush. 5.00

SUNDRIES

HOTBED CLOTH.

Extra Heavy, water proof. per yd. \$0.20
Heavy per yd. 10½
Medium per yd. 8

IMPLEMENTS.

Insect Powder Guns, Large each 16
Insect Powder Guns, Small each 8
Paris Green Sifter each 20
Paris Green Sifter "Pecks" each 60
Water Bellows each 2.00
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported each 30
Mole Traps, Olmstead Pattern each 1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern each 2.00
Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern each 5.50
Seed Drills, New Model each 5.75
Seed Sower, Cahoons', Hand each 4.00
Seed Sower, Cahoons', Horse each 12.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Hand each 4.50
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Horse each 7.50

INSECTICIDES.

Carbolic Powder . 1 lb. can, 20c.; 5 lb. can, 75c.; per lb. in bulk \$0.10
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur. in pkgs., 25c and 50c. each.
Hellebore, White Powdered ¼ lb. 10c.; ½ lb. 15c.; lb. 25
London Purple per lb. 20
Paris Green . . ½ lb. pkgs., 30c. lb.; 1 lb. pkgs., 25c. lb.; 2 lb. pkgs., 25c. lb.; 3-5 lb. pkgs., 25c. lb.
Persian Insect Powder per bottle, 15c.; per lb. 30
Slugsnot 5 and 10 lb. pkgs., 5c. lb.; in bulk, 4c. lb.
Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip, in cans, per gal. \$1.75; ¼ gal. 1.00; qt. 65c.; 8-oz. bottle 35c.; 4-oz. 20c.
Tobacco Dust per 100 lbs. \$2.00; lb. 5
Tobacco Stems, Granulated per bale \$2.00; per lb. 3
Tobacco Stems per bale of about 250 lbs. \$2.00; per lb. 3

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English, in Bricks, of Unsurpassed Quality.
Per brick (of about 1½ lbs.) 15

CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

The New York State Agricultural Station advocates the establishing of Children's Gardens in connection with all Public Schools, and in connection with home-gardens, as a most practical method of developing in the youthful mind a love for vegetable nature and the study of natural science. This admirable suggestion is in the line of the school system of Germany, fully described in LANDRETH'S SEED CATALOGUE of 1885.

It was shown that in Germany every Public School in the rural districts had a garden, and every child was required to take a theoretical and practical care in its management.

Oh! how far ahead these Germans are of us Americans. We must not deceive ourselves. Unquestionably our rural School Systems are behind the age. Farmers should insist upon more able school boards, better teachers, better school-houses and appliances, and the incorporation in the lists of studies of a course on rural subjects.

Why should it be that the country boy and girl at the present period of the century should know no more of how plants grow and feed and perfect their seed than did their grandfathers one hundred years ago when it was impossible to obtain the information, because the science of the subject was not then developed? However, such is the case, and it is for progressive men to alter the conditions. Much success to the efforts of the New York Station. School boards and teachers can do no better work for the expanding of the minds of their charges than by planting an assortment of Seeds to produce a variety of plants to whose various styles of development the attention of the pupil can be directed.

Instructions being given how to prepare the earth, when to plant, how to plant, where to plant, what to plant, how the seed grows, how to water, how to cultivate and harvest. Reader, if you have any influence in the management of a country public school, advocate the planting of some seed, if only on a space ten feet square or along a garden wall, and that directions be given the teacher to give instructions to the children upon the subject of the growth of plants.

NEST EGGS.

Wainwright's Medicated	doz. 20c.; each	\$0.03
Porcelain	doz. 25c.; each	3
Woodward's Medicated	doz. 40c.; each	4

OATS.

SOUTHERN WINTER.—This remarkable Oat was first highly advertised by D. Landreth & Sons in 1829, and has since been largely cultivated by us upon our Virginia plantation. It will stand all ordinary Winters as far north as Philadelphia—this year there was a fine crop grown on Bloomsdale Farm, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and harvested July 1, three weeks ahead of Spring Oats. It produced nearly fifty bushels to the acre of grain weighing thirty-nine pounds to the bushel, equal to sixty-one legal weight bushels. Its quick maturity, due to its Autumn and early Spring growth, brings its cutting season two to three weeks ahead of Spring Oats, and consequently ahead of the Autumn rains, often so injurious to the Oat crop. This Oat does well also as a Spring Oat. We sell these Oats in sacks of **Seventy Pounds** (sack included) at the price of 1.50

ONION SETS.

See pages 40 and 41.

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges	per bush. \$7.00; per lb.	40
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FIELD PEAS.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.		
CANADA FIELD (3 feet)	per bush.	1.75
COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN BLACK EYE (5 to 6 feet)	per bush.	2.00
COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN CLAY PEAS (5 to 6 feet)	per bush.	1.75

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow at Bloomsdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1.

ASPARAGUS (<i>Conover's Colossal</i>).—Two-year-old roots.	Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$1.00
ASPARAGUS (<i>Palmetto</i>).—Two-year-old roots.	Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, 4.00
ARTICHOKEs (<i>Jerusalem</i>). Per qt., 10c.; postpaid, 25c.; per bush.,	2.75
CABBAGE PLANTS (<i>Cold Frame</i>).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield .	per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8.00
CABBAGE PLANTS (<i>Hotbed</i>).—Ready April 1. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Landreth's Earliest .	Per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00

PLANTS AND ROOTS—Continued.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (<i>Cold Frame</i>).—Ready in March and April. Early Snowball .	per doz., 75c.; per 100, \$4.00
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (<i>Hotbed</i>). Per doz., 25c.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10.00	
CELERY PLANTS.—Ready July 1. Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plumbe, etc.	per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00
EGG-PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. Landreth's Improved Large Purple . Out of hotbeds	per doz., 35c.; per 100, 2.50
HOP ROOTS	per 100, \$2.00; per doz., .50
HORSE RADISH SETS. Per doz., 10c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$3.00; by mail, postpaid, per doz.,	20
PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. Large Sweet Bell	per doz., 20c.; per 100, 1.00
RHUBARB ROOTS. Each 10c.; per doz., 75c.; per 100, 5.00	
SAGE (<i>Holt's Mammoth</i>).—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself	each, 15c.; per doz., 1.00
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and can make contracts for large lots: Red Nanshemond, Yellow Nanshemond .	Per 100, 25c.; per 1000, 2.00
TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply in season well-grown plants of the leading varieties	per doz., 20c.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8.00

POP CORN (For the Boys' Gardens).

Ordinary	per lb.,	5
Rice	per lb.,	8

RICE.

Unhulled	per pint,	10
Wild (valuable food for wild fowl)	per lb.,	20

ROFFEA.

For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article.	per lb.,	20
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SEED RYE.

WHITE.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye	per bush.,	1.00
THOUSAND-FOLD.—A very strong grower, tillering out better than any other sort, and consequently drilled thinner, only three quarts being required to sow an acre. The straw grows seven feet high, and has grown eight, producing forty bushels to the acre. The seed is quite white	per bush.,	1.00
Spring	per bush.,	1.25

BARN-YARD MANURE.

A very active and durable fertilizer, rather a plant food, by some styled the King of Manures, but, like other Kings, it is costly. To buy it is costly, to make it is costly. To tell the naked truth, Barn-Yard Manure, while really a by-product, is, as a general thing, the only good result of live-stock keeping, the only profit in the business, and it sometimes brings the farmer in debt compared with the costs of other Manures, notably green crops to plow under.

The fertilizing constituents in a ton of average quality of Barn-Yard Manure, not stained straw nor a fire-fanged, compost is ten pounds nitrogen, five pounds phosphoric acid, twelve and one-half pounds of potash, and the rest of the ton is not worth fifty cents except by its mechanical effect in loosening the soil.

Pigs are usually the only live stock from which Barn-Yard Manure can unquestionably be manufactured with a profit. With horn stock it is a disputed question if it pays at all; if it does it is the only profit on their keeping. All these costs, these risks and labors to obtain Barn-Yard Manure can be in great part avoided by the use of green manures plowed under.

The list of crops suitable for this purpose is a long one, prominent among which are Turnip, Rye, Rape, Corn, Cow-Peas and Clover.

Comparatively few farmers can obtain either by home manufacture or by purchase, the requisite quantity of Barn-Yard Manure, and it will be instructive to compare the relative value of this expensive plant food with a cheaper one within the reach of every farmer, be he ever so remotely situated or ever so poor.

For example, take to the acre on the one hand an application of six tons of Barn-Yard Manure, and on the other hand a crop for plowing under of twenty-five tons of Turnips, and look at the respective value.

Turnips, twenty-five tons.

100 lbs.	Nitrogen	60 lbs.
50 lbs.	Phosphoric Acid	30 lbs.
175 lbs.	Potash	75 lbs.

Barn-Yard Manure, six tons.

The Turnips show up the best twice over, and they do not cost one-third as much. See the article on Green Manure, page 34.

CROP VARIATIONS.

All observant gardeners have frequently been puzzled to understand the mysterious variations in the growth of vegetables as respects shape, size and quality—the influences being atmospheric. Here, for instance, is an example reported by B. F. Stetson, of Bridgeton, N. J.:

"In the Spring of 1896 I purchased one pound Landreth's Golden Globe Radish Seed, which, when drilled, much to my disappointment and great loss, shot immediately to seed, failing to produce the first sign of a bulb. The next Spring, '97, my wife, unknown to me, sowed the balance of the seed out of the same package, and more perfect Radishes were never seen, showing that no seed should be condemned upon one failure, while there never was a worse failure, or a greater success than is here related."

And here another from an Onion Set grower: "In March, 1897, I purchased 300 pounds of Strasburg Onion Seed from D. Landreth & Sons, and sold 100 pounds to my neighbor who drilled it that same day. I did not drill till ten days later. My neighbor and a friend adjoining my friend harvested over 300 bushels to the acre. I did not get 200 bushels, of which a large proportion were stags. I am positive the cause was the later drilling, for the seed in both instances was the same."

SEED WHEAT—Suggestive Prices.

DIETZ LONGBERRY	per bush.	\$1.40
FULCASTER	per bush.	1.40
FULTZ	per bush.	1.40
LANDRETH	per bush.	1.40
RED MEDITERRANEAN	per bush.	1.40
GENESEE	per bush.	1.40
FIFE	per bush.	1.40

SOAPS TO KILL INSECTS.

Carbolic Soap	per cake	8
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap	per cake	8
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil	mixed, per can	15
Whale Oil Soap	2-lb. can, 20c.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; per lb. in bulk	5

SORGHUM.

Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kausas, in 1895, 500,000 acres were grown principally for forage.

EARLY AMBER.—This variety of cane is of *extra early* maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its molasses producing qualities, used largely for forage. . . . per lb. 6

EARLY ORANGE.—Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety per lb. 6

SUNFLOWER.

RUSSIAN.—Producing a very large head, generally one to each stalk. The seed is valuable for chicken feed . . . (25 lbs. for \$1.25); per lb. 8

TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best, dark, rich, export tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. This list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirements under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—YELLOW PLUG WRAPPERS.

(LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Yellow Orinoco	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	20
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SEED (to produce)—DARK PLUG WRAPPERS.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH)

Hector	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	\$0.20
Tuckahoe	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20

SEED (to produce)—SLUG FILLERS.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	20
Flannagan	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Big Frederick	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Burleigh	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR FILLERS.

Landreth. —Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	20
Acclimated Havana	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Connecticut Seed Leaf	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Maryland Broad Leaf	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR WRAPPERS.

Landreth. —Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	20
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.)	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Island. —Broad-leaved	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Glessner	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20

CUBAN SEED.

Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf State where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Vuelta Abajo	per lb. \$4.00; per oz.	40
Partidas	per lb. 4.00; per oz.	40
Remedios	per lb. 4.00; per oz.	40

SUMATRA SEED.

Rano de Sumatra	per paper, 25c.; per oz.	3.00
Dell de Sumatra	per paper, 25c.; per oz.	3.00

SEED (for)—CIGARETTES.

Hyco	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	20
Bradley. —Broad-leaved	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20
Sterling	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20

SEED (for)—SNUFF.

Blue Pryor	per lb. \$2.00; per oz.	20
Flannagan	per lb. 2.00; per oz.	20

SHOPPING BY LETTER.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Brings Our Seeds to Every Man's Door,

THEREFORE THERE IS NO TROUBLE OBTAINING SEEDS BY MAIL.

42—We cannot supply Seeds of more reliable quality than are sold by us to our Wholesale Customers. From localities where they are not sold by Merchants, we shall be pleased to receive Orders by Mail. Retail Priced List furnished on application.

U. S. MONEY ORDERS CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALMOST EVERY POST-OFFICE.

NASTURTIUMS, LANDRETHS'

FOURTEEN VARIETIES.

SEE PAGE 10.

WHETHER in country or town, no flower garden, lawn or front yard should be without a bed or mass large enough to be strikingly effective, or a well-made ribbon of Nasturtiums; for with the exception of the Sweet Pea, of modern introduction, no half-hardy annual approaches the Nasturtium in brilliant effect when shown in mass. No one, after giving space to a large bed of good varieties, will ever again be without this most gorgeous addition to the garden. The new sorts of Nasturtium should not be confounded with the old-fashioned garden Nasturtium, for the new varieties are surpassingly beautiful. The flowers borne profusely of a wide range of shade and combination—the foliage differing in all tones of green—designate the Nasturtium as a first-class bedding plant, indispensable in every ornamental plot of land. The Nasturtium does best when exposed to the full glare of the sun.

The Nasturtium will flourish on almost any soil, indeed often best on poor soil, as on rich land there is a tendency to run too much to foliage. It will flourish under prolonged drought and continue to flower until killed by frost. The plant will be found proof against insect depredations, its acrid juice seeming to prevent the attack of insects destroying other ornamental plants in the garden. The young shoots taste like water cress, which, botanically, is the true Nasturtium.

The tall varieties may be planted with good effect upon rock-work, against fences or trellises. There are no annual climbing plants more showy; and in addition they are strictly reliable, for even on poor soil they will reach to a height of ten feet by Autumn. For purposes of effective display the seed must be sown in quantity, five to six ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed ten feet in diameter.

The seeds may be started under a glass, in an outdoor bed, or in permanent positions; in which case the plants should be planted about six inches apart. A skillful gardener growing the plants in a greenhouse can multiply the plants to any extent by cuttings from the half-ripened wood, which roots freely in sand. Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums should never be planted in the same bed.

We Offer Fourteen Varieties, as Follows:

DWARF NASTURTIUMS—6 to 12 inches.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Foliage purple blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 30c.

KING OF TOM THUMBS.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson—a brilliant, effective sort.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

BRONZE CURLED.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre; a very distinct color.
\$1.50 per pound; per oz. 15c.

CATTELL'S CRIMSON.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect.
\$1.50 per pound; per oz. 15c.

PEARL.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

ROSE TOM THUMB.—Fine bloomer and a good rose color.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

KING THEODORE.—Very dark crimson flower. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

MIXED DWARF SORTS.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white.
\$1.50 per pound; per oz. 15c.

TALL NASTURTIUMS—3 to 10 feet.

PEARL.—Delicate, creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties.
\$1.50 per pound; per oz. 15c.

SPIT FIRE.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts.
\$2.50 per pound; per oz. 25c.

DUNNETT'S ORANGE.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

TALL BRIGHT ROSE.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

SCHILLINGI.—Very vigorous grower. Flower yellow spotted with crimson.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

ATROSANGUINEA.—Flowers dark crimson, showy. Strong vine.
\$2.00 per pound; per oz. 20c.

MIXED TALL SORTS.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet.
\$1.50 per pound; per oz. 15c.

VEGETABLE NASTURTIUM.

COMMON YELLOW.—The green seeds used for pickling.
Dwarf mixed, \$1.85 per pound; per oz. 20c.
Tall mixed, \$1.50 per pound; per oz. 15c.

WEEDS

IN GENERAL.

Q. Where do the weeds come from?

A. From your own carelessness or that of your predecessors. Not one-quarter of the weed seeds which ripen upon a cultivated field germinate the next year. Those which do are mostly killed, but those seeds which do not germinate just lay in the ground awaiting favorable opportunity. To these seeds laying dormant are every year added a fresh supply, so that your soil—all soils—are thoroughly stocked with seeds ready to spring into life under favorable conditions. To many seeds these conditions may not come for years. To some not for twenty years, but when the conditions do present themselves the weeds come up with the certainty of taxes.

[From "999 Questions and Answers,"



Sweet Peas, Landreth's



✿ ✿ We Offer 25 Varieties. ✿ ✿

The sorts arranged in order of Colors, commencing with White to Canary,
Rose to Red, Purple to Blue. All 5c. per packet, retail.

SEE PAGE 9.

All at 50 Cents per Pound, subject to advance.—Five Cents per Packet.

WHITE CLASS.

MRS. SANKEY.—Pure white. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed.

EMILY HENDERSON.—Pure white. Earliest to flower. Compact vine. Similar to Mrs. Sankey. White seed.

PRIMROSE.—Light yellow; rare shade. Similar to Mrs. Eckford.

MRS. ECKFORD.—Light canary, nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Black seed.

ROSY CLASS.

FAIRY QUEEN.—White, penciled with pink. Black seed.

LADY BEACONSFIELD.—Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort. Black seed.

LOTTIE ECKFORD.—White, shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed.

BLUSHING BEAUTY.—A heliotrope pink, suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled. Similar to Mrs. Gladstone. Black seed.

VENUS.—Rose with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Similar to Isaac Eckford. Black seed.

GAIETY.—Magenta and white striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles. Black seed.

QUEEN OF THE ISLES.—Carnation flowered. White and red stripe. Black seed.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—Bright rosy pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Bell. Black seed.

IMPROVED PAINTED LADY.—Rosy crimson and white. An excellent sort. Short vine. Black seed.

SCARLET CLASS.

LADY PENZANCE.—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to, but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed.

HER MAJESTY.—Rich, deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best. Black seed.

SPLENDOR.—Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh. Black seed.

FIREFLY.—Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal. Black seed.

IGNEA.—Deep crimson. Fine flower. Good form. Black seed.

PURPLE CLASS.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—Lavender mauve, purple and carnation striped. Fine sort. Similar to Senator. Black seed.

BOREATTON.—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seed.

BLUE CLASS.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR.—Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior—a good stock. Similar to Princess May. Brown seed.

EMILY ECKFORD.—Violet blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round spotted seed.

DOROTHY TENNETT.—Showy, purple-blue. Fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford.

WAVERLY.—Grand blue. Body royal blue. Blue crimson standard.

MIXED CLASS.

1st SELECTION.—All the above sorts mixed. Per lb., 40c.

2d SELECTION.—An excellent mixture of good sorts. Per lb., 40c.

3d SELECTION.—All dark. Blue and purple. Per lb., 40c.

...Notes on Sweet Peas...

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and exquisite perfumes, has, in the last few years, jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers.

No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from the deepest purple to pure white; and in perfume fragrant as Mignonette.

It is in place everywhere—in bouquets, in vases, as masses on the lawn, as ribbons along paths, or trained as screens in form of hedges, or clambering on trellises to hide unsightly objects.

It is the most useful and ornamental of all the hardy annuals, growing best in a cool soil, and most luxuriantly under conditions of rain or moisture.

In planting the seed it should be put into the soil in very early Spring, to secure an early development, as early, if not earlier than the planting of garden peas.

If sown in rows, the trenches to receive the seeds should be marked out four inches deep and half filled with manure, and the seeds placed half-inch apart and covered, at first, with only two inches of earth, the full covering being attained gradually.

The object of deep seeding is that the roots may be well down to resist drought. Planted in single rows, one ounce of Sweet Peas will seed twenty feet, but for effective purposes, one ounce should be allowed to every ten feet or even less.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES.

Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or *wooden vessel*. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate 1 ounce
Ammonia enough to dissolve the copper
Water 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. *Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh White Hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

GARDEN INSECTS.

The grower of Garden Vegetables meets with many destructive insects, too many to describe, but we will refer to those found particularly annoying.

1. The Colorado Potato Bug.—This is too well known to need description. It can be kept in check by Paris Green.

2. The Cabbage Worm.—This is a green worm half inch to an inch in length. Paris Green or any other poison cannot be used on the Cabbage for it would be folded up into the leaves and poison the consumers. Hot water between 140° and 160° F. will kill the Cabbage Worm; so will salt water. The Green Glazed Cabbage, a late but good variety, resists the attack of the Cabbage Worm better than any other sort.

3. The Harlequin Bug.—This looks like a large Lady Bug, but more angular and spotted. It does not eat the tissues of the leaves, but punctures them and sucks out the sap, consequently ordinary applications of any poisons do not affect it. It can sometimes be smothered by filling its breathing pores with very fine snuff, but the most effective way is to kill them between the thumb and finger.

4. The Turnip Fly.—A jumping fly, less than the size of a head of a pin, often destroying a crop of Turnip, Cabbage,

Radish or Mustard before the grower knows the Seed has germinated. There is no remedy against this insect.

5. The Melon Louse.—Destroys the vines of Watermelon, Cantaloupe and Cucumber. It attacks the under sides of the leaves, extracts the sap, the leaves curl up and all growth ceases. There is no known remedy against this insect on large crops. On a few hills in a garden the insects can be killed by the fumes of carbon bi-sulphide.

6. The Cabbage Louse.—A white, mealy colored soft object the size of a pinhead, often appearing by thousands upon a plant. Salt and hot water, not above 160° F., are the only safe applications, as poisons cannot be used on Cabbage.

7. Squash Bug.—This small, yellow and black beetle attacks plants of Squash and Cucumber, and all the Melons just as they are breaking through the ground, and frequently necessitating three or four plantings of Seed. There is no satisfactory remedy, all thoroughly destructive to the insects destroying the plants as well.

HERBS.—Plant the seeds and raise your own stock of these invaluable supplies for the Kitchen.
See illustrations on page 31.



GLADIOLUS FLORIBUNDUS.

Roots---Bulbs---Plants

.....FOR.....

SPRING PLANTING

Every August we issue a Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs for Autumn planting; but there is another class planted in the Spring, because most of them are not sufficiently hardy in the North to stand the Winter. Prominent among these are the sorts below named. **Prices at the date of publication of this Catalogue, 15th October, cannot now be quoted,** but will be made at proper time by the issue of a Spring Catalogue. Correspondence relative to Spring Bulbs and Roots is solicited, and assurance given that nowhere else can they be purchased under better conditions as respects variety, quality and price.

CANNAS.

Bremmingsii—Variegated foliage, scarlet flower; very effective for massing	Per dozen,	cents
Egandale—Cherry red, bronze foliage	Per dozen,	cents
Florence Vaughan—Yellow, spotted with crimson; very effective	Per dozen,	cents
F. R. Pierson—Deep scarlet	Per dozen,	cents
Geoffrey St. Hilaire—Light scarlet, bronze foliage	Per dozen,	cents
Mme. Crozy—Bright scarlet, bordered with yellow	Per dozen,	cents
Paul Bruant—Dark salmon red	Per dozen,	cents
Paul Marquant—Light salmon red	Per dozen,	cents
Mixed Varieties	Per dozen,	cents

CALADIUMS.

Caladium Esulentum—Three to four inches in diameter \$	per 100; per dozen,	cents; each,	cents
Caladium Esulentum—Extra large \$	per 100; per dozen, \$	; each,	cents

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias—Mixed colors \$	per 100; per dozen,	cents
Dahlias—Named and colors \$	per 100; per dozen, \$	
Erianthus Bavennæ	cents each	
Dielytra (Bleeding Heart)	cents each	

GLADIOLUS.

Gladiolus Hybrid—Fine mixed colors. \$	per 1000; per 100, \$	; per dozen,	cents
Gladiolus—Shades of red. \$	per 1000; per 100, \$	; per dozen,	cents
Gladiolus—Striped \$	per 100; per dozen,	cents	
Gladiolus—White and light extra \$	per 100; per dozen,	cents	

IRIS.

Iris—Mixed \$	¼ doz.; dozen; per 100		
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LILIES.

Lilium Auratum	each, dozen; per 100		
Lilium Album	each, dozen; per 100		
Lilium Longiflorum	each, dozen; per 100		
Lilium Rubrum	each, dozen; per 100		
Lilium Tigrinum (double)			

TUBEROSES.

Tuberose—Pearl \$	per 1000; per 100,	cents	
Tuberose—Double white \$	per 1000; per 100, \$		
Tuberose—Variegated leaves	per 100		
Pæony—Rose \$	per dozen; each,	cents	
Pæony—Mixed \$	per dozen; each,	cents	

CONVALLARIA.

Lily of the Valley \$	per 100; per dozen,	cents	
Mexican Vine \$	per 100; per dozen,	cents	

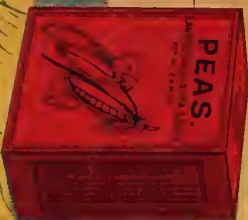


AMARYLLIS.

Prices of Bulbs, Roots and Plants for Spring Planting can be had upon application after January 1, 1899.

LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS

THE RED BAG PEAS



THE EARLIEST
THE PUREST.
...THE BEST...

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS
PHILADELPHIA, PENN. U.S.A.

..SOLD ONLY IN..
SEALED RED BAGS
& SEALED PACKAGES